RURAL INDIA

Vol. XIX, No. 11] NOVEMBER, 1956 [Whole No. 208

" Salvation of India lies in Cottages."

—*MAHATMA GANDHI*

PLEA FOR INTELLECTUAL HONESTY

WE wish to draw the attention of our readers to the article entitled, "Intellectuals have failed us" by Shri Mahesh Chand published elsewhere in this issue. The author's charge against the intellectual class is that it has failed to provide right type of lead to the masses in the post-independent period. The charge may appear uncharitable and therefore unfair at first sight, but those who have seen utter demoralisation of this class in recent years cannot but agree with the conclusions arrived at by the author.

We have great appreciation for this class of people and the contribution made by it in the past in building up public life and institutions in this country. But, after the attainment of Independence, it appears, this class has lost its idealism of old and has fallen prey to the lures of office and personal benefit. People belonging to this fraternity, of course, with exceptions here and there, have failed to rise equal to the occasion to set up high traditions of public service, sense of duty and responsibility, efficiency and individual character at this most formative period of national history. And, we doubt, if they have any valid reasons for this dereliction of duty to the country at this great psychological hour.

Advent of Power

It may easily be conceded that the coming of power has let loose flood of evils which have greatly undermined public morals. Congress - leadership which constituted spear-head of intellectual hierarchy of the country, on the assumption of power, lost its old moorings of the self-less service to the nation and entered into a race of power and personal profit. Power and profit spread its demoralising tentacles far and wide and affected the entire structure of the society. Intellectual leaders of the society, who were expected to set examples of right conduct and decent behaviour started developing wrong notions of pride and arrogance and treating their own people with scant courtesy if not with positive disrespect. Moral values and national character on which Gandhiji laid the greatest stress and without which no nation could enjoy fruits of freedom for long are matters seldom talked and discussed by those who occupy places of power in our country today.

As a nation, we have hardly any moral principles which we observe in practice in our every day life and in the conduct of public affairs. We seem to follow the law of expediency and our actions are largely attuned to it. Our intellectual leaders are known to talk in a big way and exhaust their energies in publicity and propaganda while they mostly fail to act up to their great professions. In a vast majority of cases their professions and actions belie each other which obviously is symptomatic of national ill-health. Lately, a respon-

sible official, connected with Planning and Development wrote to us in his exasperation :—

"I do not know how the present day ill-assembled and illprocessed government machinery can help you or anybody with any national good in his heart to do anything of real value and need. Being a part of such rusted machine for long years, I have seen and been convinced that government have more faith in publicity and propaganda than in actions of practical utility and advantage. It is really sad but it is there. I at least do not know its cure and correction."

Of course, the cure lies in following the Gandhian adage of "Truthfulness" in thought, word and deed. If those in power follow the principle of absolute *truthfulness* in the conduct of national administration, the malady from which the country suffers, will be a thing of the past. The leaders in administration should conform their actions to the letter and spirit of declarations that they make from time to time. They should also have courage of their convictions to speak out the truth even when it is not palatable to the people. Failure of national leadership to carry on this legacy of 'truth' of the Father of the Nation in the conduct of national administration has been the cause of so much confusion, distrust and mis-understanding in the country. Referring to deterioration of character, that is found in the ranks of the Congress-leadership Shri Rajagopalachari has lately remarked:—

"It is difficult to find any real measure of integrity, straight dealing or fair conduct on the part of many of those who are reaping the fruits of freedom."

If that is the character of those who should have set high standards in integrity and impartial behaviour, it is no wonder, we witness all-round deterioration in public morals. And, the leaders of the country rather than adopting concerted measures to root out evils from the society seem to be indifferent to this unwanted phenomenon of national demoralisation.

All-Round Demoralisation

Nothing is so dangerous to our national existence as hypocracy and dishonest behaviour of average citizen which is being witnessed by one in every day life. He is highly critical and disgruntled of the ways of the present ruling party and its corrupt and inefficient administration. But, his dissatisfaction against the present order of things is not motivated with a determination either to dissociate himself with the evil in the interest of self-purification or to get it eliminated from the system which he criticises in the interest of common-good. He adopts neither of the two courses which are dictated by reason and fair play.

On the contrary his criticism and active efforts to be associated with the same corrupt machinery in one form or the other and to profit himself the same way—if not in a better way—as so many others round about him do, go simultaneously. And, he defends this contradictory behaviour of his under the mistaken plea that the evil is too widespread and as an individual he finds himself too weak to purge the entire society of the evil that has overtaken it. Since, he has to live and maintain his family in a society ridden with evil and corruption, he has no other go but to adopt ways and means repugnant to his best judgement and conscience. He admits, he has not the moral strength of a Gandhi to fight the evil sigle handed and not to surrender himself to it till his last breath. That is the lame or cowardly excuse of an average citizen who is adding to mounting corruption and inefficiency in this country.

However, there is tension in the atmosphere of the country and people in general are sick at heart of their existence. Moral equilibrium of the nation is greatly disturbed. And, people finding themselves helpless to restore it, have resigned themselves to their fate and allowed things to drift.

Grave Situation

A grave situation like the present, throws a challenge to the patriotic intellectuals to live up to their convictions and daresay 'Yes or No' regardless of consequences. That alone will build up national character and raise public morale. A measure of suffering will always be the lot of those who would dare to stand and oppose those in power. But, it is their suffering that will build up national stamina and save the country from moral bankruptcy to which it is drifting.

NOTE

Loss of a life-long friend Shri Kalyan Chandra Varma

Born 10th March, 1900 Died 13th October, 1956

IN the passing away of Shri Kalyan Chandraji Varma at Mussoorie on the 13th. of October last, we have lost our dearest and life-long friend, the like of whom it will be difficult to meet with. With him lie buried sweetest memories of a life-time dating as far back as 1919, while we were yet in our teens and Shri Varmaji was yet a student in the St. Stephen's College, Delhi, under Principal Rudra. He was by far the most leading student and was the President of the "Criterion Club" in his College. He was a favourite student of Principal Rudra and Rev. C. F. Andrews.

After taking double M.A. (English and Sanskrit) he started his career as a professor and rose to be the Principal of the Commercial College, Delhi. His later day activities were in the sphere of commerce and business enterprises and had built up some of the industrial concerns before the cruel hand of death prematurely cut short his promising career.

Varmaji's most outstanding trait from his student days onwards was his helpful nature to everybody. It was beyond him to say "No" to any one. He would go out of his way to help and oblige any one with almost everything within his power. This had won for him large-circle of friends and admirers throughout India and outside, who could look up to him for help in times of need and difficulty. He was really a

friend in need and therefore a friend in deed.

He was full of wit and humour and would laugh away his own and your difficulties. We cannot conceive of a situation or difficulty which may deprive him of his sense of humour. Of his many qualities and gifts he prized his sense of humour above everything else. His presence would cheer up and brighten the gloomiest atmosphere and he had always a ready word of cheer and encouragement to the down-hearted and depressed. Mirth and humour were a part of his life and he brightened the lives of many with these priceless gifts.

To us and to the institutions of Adarsh Seva Sangha, Varmaji was a tower of strength all these 37 years of our friendship. He saved these institutions from financial crises more than once and took paternal interest in their growth. Therefore to us and to the institutions of the Sangha, his loss is tragic and irrepairable.

Varmaji leaves behind him his brave wife Smt. Amar Kumari Varma, his worthy son Ashok Varma and daughter Asha Varma, who, we hope, will continue his great traditions. Adarsh Seva Sangha and RURAL INDIA extend their sympathy to them in their great bereavement.

May his soul rest in eternal peace!

"INTELLECTUALS HAVE FAILED US"

By: **MAHESH CHAND**

'CONTINUITY' and 'change' are two features noted by many not only in the field of economics but in other fields also including geology. One seems to affect the other. What is continuity? It is "perseverence and resistance" for values in the face of 'change'-imposing forces. We persevere and resist *prima facie* because we do not feel the strength to change. But in reality we do so because we are contented by nature, because contentment is prized above all; because we stand by wantlessness.

If A is contented, even then he may have to change because much of what is around him, changes. A has to readjust in keeping with his capacities and particularly worldly responsibilities. Worldly responsibilities have to be discharged not merely from the point of view of A but more often from the point of view of others around A: in many cases, according to the scale of values of the beneficiaries.

Continuity has its virtues: it is characterised by readjustment - synthesis - which is an essential element of culture. Continuity which includes readjustment is not change, though not a few of those, who claim to know science, may not agree: to them any departure from status-quo—whether periodic, oscillatory or stochastic (random)—is 'change'. However, this synthetic aspect of Indian continuity is seen to be in danger by many. Said Jawahar Lal himself: "Throughout India's history we see the two rival and contradictory forces at work—those in favour of synthesis and absorption, and those fissiparous tendencies which separate. Today we face the same problem in different context. There are powerful forces working for unity, not only political but cultural also. There are also forces that disrupt and lay stress on separateness. Normally it is the business of the intellectuals to give a lead in dealing with such problems, but our intellectuals have failed us."

Have the intellectuals failed us? Can Dinkar and Jawahar both not be classified under 'intellectuals'! Was 'Father of the Nation' not an intellectual? It is not the intellectuals who failed us but the continuity which shows a depressed phase and from which it is recovering. Normally, continuity blows up: revolutions and volcanic eruptions take place. That is when continuity-forces fail to absorb and synthesize.

But India is more 'Continuous' and has seen few revolutions. If the non-cooperation movement could be termed a revolution—at least so far as 1942 was concerned—it was more a revolution in which the intellectuals did not participate. Universities were closed; many colleges too. But that was for a short period. Work was resumed whatever the activities of the ruled and the ruler outside the school-precincts. Intellectuals even then set the example to continue. Intellectuals have continued as best as they could in the face of financial atrocities by the district boards and the declining patronage by the local people. Even today intellectuals try to create 'values' as best as they can.

There is an element of "intellect" in each one of us and it is necessary that this element be allowed to have its way to the extent possible. I know of university teachers who live so simply and yet who have sent forth thoughts which we can be proud of. Intellectuals give a lead by thought. It is the recipients whose strength and response also count. Intellectuals can be seen to give 'leads' even through the pages of the defunct 'Harijan' and the continuing "RURAL INDIA". The seeds are continuously broadcast. They sprout where they find the climate. It would be wrong on the part of intellectuals to compel others to act accordingly. Even where compulsion appears necessary—for there is a saying 'spare the rod and spoil the child'—it is not allowed by educational codes, though we know in the rural areas teachers at times use the cane.

I think the intellectuals in all walks of life must come together and assert now. They must not prescribe do's and don'ts. They must also lay bare facts as they believe them to be. It may be that I come to know of a secret deal and I give it out in writing. The utmost that might happen is that I may be dragged to a Court of Law and even punished in the absence of adequate "evidence" but that should not desist us. Intellectuals must undertake to undergo privations and sacrifices in order to lay bare the truth. 'Example' is likely to be more powerful than words. I am reminded here of the story in a local Hindi daily published on August 15, 1956 wherein the single spark of fire could not fire a whole bunch of grass—merely because it was single. Personally, I believe even single sparks are bound to have an effect.

It must be added that intellectuals deserve every cooperation from such other intellectuals as Jawaharlal and Dinkar in the shape of "facilities" and living examples. For Jawaharlal counts not because he is merely a Prime Minister speaking for 37 crores of people but because his thoughts (intellectual shots) capture people's minds. I ask him why is it not possible for him to live like the Father of the Nation and like Vinoba Bhave: what sense of 'pride and place' have proved too powerful to overcome. I plead that intellectuals like him must also make this contribution and in this regard I entertain a "fondly hope". And my words are for every "Jawahar" in all walks of life.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL POLICIES IN GANDHIAN ECONOMIC THOUGHT

By: **S. N. JHA**

THE principle of 'Law of Comparative Cost' is said to govern international trade. A country, therefore, exports those things which it can produce at the lowest cost.

The trade may be free or protected. In every country except England, it was found necessary that the state should encourage the growth of industries by protecting them from foreign competition. Even in England, the infant industries were granted protection in the early days of industrial revolution.

There was a policy of discrimination in India that was evidenced from what was known as 'Imperial Preference'. According to this policy, the Government of India levied lower rates of import duties on British goods and on goods sent by the empire-countries, and higher rates on goods sent by other countries. The purpose of this

policy was to encourage the growth of trade and industries of the British empire.

Gandhi did not approve of the formula of commercial discrimination, "No disqualification not suffered by Indian-born citizens of the state shall be imposed upon any persons lawfully residing or entering India merely on the ground of race, colour or religion." But in order that this principle may be applied in its full implications he wanted the conditions to be equalised and for that reason he preferred discrimination, if it may be called so, "In order to equalise conditions, the future Government of India would be constantly obliged to do what existing (British Govt.) has neglected to do, namely, continually to discriminate in favour of the famishing Indians against those who have been blest by nature or by the Government themselves with riches and other privileges. It will be necessary for the future Government, perhaps, to provide quarters free to labour, and the moneyed men of India may say, 'if you provide quarters for them you should give corresponding grants to us, although we do not require quarters of that nature.' But the state could not do so." Tracing the course of action in this respect he elucidated further, "I am afraid that for years to come India would be engaged in passing legislation in order to raise the down-trodden, the fallen, from the mire into which they have been sunk by the capitalists, by the landlords, by the so-called higher classes, and then, subsequently and scientifically, by the British rulers. If we are to lift these people from the mire, then it would be the bounden duty of the National Government of India, in order to set its house in order, continually to give preference to those people and even free them from the burdens under which they are being crushed. And, if the landlords, the zamindars, moneyed men and those who are today enjoying privileges–I do not care whether they are Europeans or Indians–if they find that they are discriminated against, I shall sympathize with them, but I will not be able to help them, even if I could possibly do so, because I would seek their assistance in that process, and without their assistance it would not be possible to raise these people out of the mire."

In conformity with this principle of equalisation, he did not visualize any discrimination and hoped that India will have an opportunity for commerce: "I would not wish India to live a life of complete isolation whereby it would live in water tight compartments and allow nobody to enter her borders or to trade within her borders."

Gandhi wanted the state to have a predominant say in the conduct and administration and development of the key industries, "If the key industries are not taken over by the state itself, the state will at least have a predominant say in the conduct and administration and development of the key industries." Gandhi did not foresee any benefit acruing to India in blindly following the policy of industrialisation followed by foreign countries and wanted India to build her own economy suited to her own conditions; "A poor undeveloped country like India is not to be judged as a highly developed individualist island like Great Britain may be. What is good for Great Britain today is, in my opinion, in many respects poison for India. India has got to develop her own economies, her own policies, her own method of dealing with her industries and everything else."

Gandhi considered finance in terms of labour and not the money: "India does not need to look to the gold standard or to the silver standard or to any metallic standard, India has metals all its own, and that consists in her innumerable countless millions of labourers. It is true that the British Government has not declared itself solvent in connection with Indian finance, that it has been, upto now, able to pay the way; but at what cost? It has been at the cost of the cultivator, the money has been squeezed from the cultivator. Instead of thinking in terms of rupees, if the authorities had consulted and thought of finance in terms of these masses, they could have managed the affairs of India infinitely better than they have hitherto done, they would not then have been obliged to fall back upon foreign

market. Everybody recognises, and British financiers have told us that for nine years out of ten India has always a favourable balance of trade." In view of teeming labourers and abundance of natural resources present in India, Gandhi did not consider the necessity of looking to foreign capital: "That is to say whenever India has, what may be called, an eight anna or a ten anna year, eight annas is really enough to give her a favourable balance. Then India produces through bountiful nature, from Mother Earth, more than enough to pay for all her obligations, and more than for all the imports that she may ever require. If it is true, and I hold that it is true, a country like India does not really need to fall back upon the foreign capitalist."

"But I want to go a step further. It is known that these millions of cultivators remain idle for six months in the year. If these men would not remain idle for six months in the year, imagine the wealth that they would produce. Why should we then need ever to fall back upon the foreign market? That is how the whole idea of finance appears before me, a layman, a man who continually thinks of these masses and wants to feel as they would feel. They would say we have all the labour, therefore, we do not want to fall back upon any foreign capital. So long as we labour, the whole world would want the products of our labour. And it is true, the world today wants the products of our labour. We would be able to produce those things that the world would voluntarily and willingly take from us. That has been the condition of India of ages past."

Gandhi unequivocally denounced the policy of exploitation by forcing foreign articles to the Indian markets. "Tell me," said Gandhi, "is India morally bound to purchase Lancashire cloth whilst she can produce her own? Does not Lancashire owe any amends to India having prospered on the ruin of India?"

"But if you don't buy our cloth we won't buy your tea or jute either", said one of the British M. P.'s. "No, certainly not", said Gandhi. "It is entirely a matter of choice. We don't want to force out tea or jute on you".

Condemning the top heavy British administration and military expenditure Gandhi said, "We-not only the Congress, but all parties have come to the conclusion that the British administration is top heavy, and the military expenditure is crushing the nation to death." He therefore wanted a control over them: "One of the acid tests of our getting even the mildest form of independence is this control over the army. Well, the fact of the matter is that however able, however industrious, however efficient these civilians may be, they are of no use to us if they are too expensive." "Their heavy salaries are said to be sufficient insurance against bribery and corruption. Well, it is too high a premium to pay and as far as the Indian servants the bribe they may take would be more than covered by the high salaries and expenses of a few civilians."

To Gandhi truth is the end. Nothing is or exists in reality except truth according to his definition. The truth is that India is endowed with abundance of natural resources and man power and if they are fully utilized in accordance with his philosophy of life i. e. 'Simple Living and High Thinking' there is very little place for import of articles. The means to realise truth is Ahimsa or non-violence. According to him 'Means to be means must always be within our reach, and so Ahimsa is our supreme duty. Our duty in respect of production, consumption and exchange of articles is to follow the principle of 'Swadeshi' which means, "that we may not in any circumstance import a commodity that can be adequately supplied from our own country. For instance, I would regard it a sin to import Australian

wheat on the score of its better quality, but I would not have the slightest hesitation in importing oat meal from Scotland, if an absolute necessity for it is made out, because we do not grow oats in India."

Decentralisation of production and simplification of wants presuppose simplification of the methods of production and it is because of this that Gandhi discarded the machinery method: "I hold that the machinery method is harmful when the same thing can be done easily by millions of hands not otherwise occupied." Thus in order to make India self-supporting, self-reliant, and proof against temptations and exploitation Gandhi restricted the use of things produced by machinery method irrespective of the fact whether they are manufactured in India or foreign countries and did not rule out the possibility of exchange of goods among the nations, "But that does not mean that we cut adrift from the whole world. There will be nations that will want to inter-change with others because they cannot produce certain things. They will certainly depend on other nations for them, but the nations that will provide for them should not exploit them". In this context he saw trade possibility in India itself: "With growing prosperity, her wants must grow. With her growing wants must grow also her imports." Within the limit of Swadeshi he did not disapprove of foreign capital and skill, 'I should have no objection to the use of foreign capital, or to the employment of foreign talent, when such are not available in India, or when we need them-but only on condition that such capital and such talents are exclusively under the control, direction and management of Indians and are used in the interests of India." A thing in itself is not necessarily bad, but it is its use that may prove it to be bad. For instance fire can cook food as well as burn homes and likewise Swadeshi if made a fetish may prove to be bad that is to be guarded against. "But even Swadeshi, like any other good thing, can be ridden to death if it is made a fetish. That is a danger which must be guarded against. To reject foreign manufactures merely because they are foreign, and to go on wasting national time and money in the promotion in one's country of manufactures for which it is not suited would be criminal folly, and a negation of the Swadeshi spirit. A true votary of Swadeshi will never harbour ill will towards the foreigner, he will not be actuated by antagonism towards any body on earth. Swadeshi is not cult of hatred. It is a doctrine of self-less service, that has its roots in the purest Ahimsa, i. e. love."

To put the ideal in practice, "Each person can examine all the articles of food, clothing and other things that he uses from day to day, and replace foreign makes or city makes by those produced by the villagers in their homes or fields with the simple inexpensive tools they can easily handle and mend. This replacement will be itself an education of great value and a solid beginning. The next step will be opened out to him of itself. For instance, say, the beginner has been hitherto using a tooth-brush made in Bombay factory. He wants to replace it with a village brush. He is advised to use a babul twig. If he has weak teeth or is toothless, he has to crush one end of it with a rounded stone or a hammer on a hard surface. The other end he splits with a knife and uses the halves as tongue-scrapers. He will find these brushes to be cheaper and much cleaner than the very unhygienic factory-made tooth-brush." and so on.

REVOLUTIONISING INDIAN RURAL LIFE

By : **Dr. K. N. KINI**

Annihilating Orthodoxy

ORTHODOXY is that attitude of mind by which a person adheres resolutely to doctrines, religious, social, vocational and political, which belong to a bygone age and which are therefore outworn and outmoded and are not borne out by the scientific method and which do not enable one to make progress in life.

In India, nay in the major part of Asia and Africa, people have been stagnating in the material field for centuries because of the exhibition of the orthodox attitude in almost every sphere of action and have therefore become and are regarded as backward or under-developed. Those who live in cities have been coming often into contact with the more advanced people of the world, and have therefore vast opportunities of knowing modern trends in social, economic and political matters ; but the people living in smaller towns and villages are less prone to knowing progressive world movements first hand from the architects of those movements, and are therefore conservative regarding food, clothing, housing, religion, travel, occupations, health habits, social relationship and thinking in general.

In India 83 per cent of the population are illiterate (census of 1951) and are therefore unable to read books and journals and understand the true import of modern world movements. On account of paucity of funds, it has not been possible to establish one elementary school in every village, let alone starting of libraries and reading rooms and providing of radio sets. Unless the income of the nation as a whole increases, there is not much likelihood of literacy expanding spectacularly and therefore of orthodoxy decreasing.

To add to this deficiency of colossal illiteracy, the clergy have been generally thwarting the efforts of the progressive people to adopt any new measures to uplift life by telling the ignorant laity that the ire of God will be visited upon their heads if they abandon the traditional modes of living and cease to perform long-established rituals which have no meaning at any rate, today. These rituals not only entail time, energy and money which could be utilised for increasing production of consumer goods and other amenities of life but also render the conservative and superstitious still more so.

A few far-sighted people have been struggling to make education free and compulsory till the child completes the age of 14 years and also to broad base still further social or adult education; the industrialists have been of late recognising that efficiency in modern industry is intertwined with the education of the worker; and those who are engaged in grow-more-food campaign have also been realising that the education of the farmer is one significant factor in making him understand the scientific principles underlying improvement in agriculture. The combined efforts of the statesmen, industrialists and agricultural authorities will undoubtedly reinforce to enhance literacy gradually; but a vastly expanding scheme of mass education only can bring about a revolution in our life. "An elementary school for every village with a population of 100 and above, a middle school for every village with a population of 500 and above and a high school for every village with a population of 1000 and above" is an immediate desideratum.

Mechanisation

On account of the conservative attitude of most people in India, there is a strong prejudice against adopting labour-saving machines in enhancing industrial and

agricultural efficiency. India has adopted a democratic constitution, adapting British and American Constitutions to suit her conditions. Adult franchise has rendered her the greatest democracy in the world with 190 million voters. This has thrown considerable responsibility on the Government of India and the State Governments not only with regard to rapidly increasing literacy but of raising the standard of living of the poverty-stricken masses. They have therefore adopted the philosophy of scientific and machine civilization which has increased wealth and happiness in Western countries. The National Science Laboratories have been carrying on research to solve the industrial and agricultural and health problems that have been mounting up in the wake of rising mechanization. The increasing tempo of industrialization has been instrumental in drawing away idle labourers from the villages to new factories that are being set up hundreds of miles away and thus changing their life habits and reducing orthodoxy.

Traditional ritualistic life is slowly yielding place to one based on sanitary and other sciences. Pure drinking water, healthier labour colonies, electricity and recreation facilities have been raising living standards. "Industrialize the village" has become a new slogan in the country side. Rural workshops are being established to produce and repair modern farm implements. The Tractor Organization has been bringing waste and jungle land under cultivation. Co-operative Societies are selling chemical fertilizers and farm implements. The Village Panchayets (administrative bodies) have been improving village sanitation, water-supply and roads and converting refuse into compost for the gardens and fields. Bus, lorry and rail transport is on the increase. Post and Telegraph communication is expanding. *The rural people are thus becoming machine-minded though the speed is still slow and has to be increased considerably.*

Need of a Positive Philosophy of Life

Indians have adopted a pernicious philosophy of life for hundreds of years which has not helped them to make much progress in the material field. Briefly stated, this philosophy enjoins that desires for objects are the fetters that bind us to this world; that greater joy is not obtained by running further away from the Self (God) after worldly objects; that the forces of desires take us away from the Self; and that the more we give up our hankerings for objects and try to realize our identity with the true Self (Brahman, God) the more do we realize true happiness. No one knows what Self is, much less what is meant by realizing our identity with Him. Some even state that we should always think of Him and become one with Him. This philosophy is said to be based on the realization of God by some sages thousands of years ago. We should follow this philosophy because of their realization. Abandoning objects of this world where God or Nature has cast us is going contrary to His (or Her) will. This negative philosophy of life has produced in us indifference to life, made us lazy for want of any ambition or aspiration in our existence, rendered us cowardly and unadventurous and has helped only foreigners who have invaded this country since 500 B. C. If we shall not abandon this unhelpful philosophy hereafter, our hard won independence will be lost. *We must adopt a positive philosophy, that is, we must live well in this world making use of all the things that are available to us to make our life happy and enjoyable. We must utilize science and modern technology and convert our rich natural resources into useful articles of everyday use and get the best out of them to enhance joy in this earthly existence.* God helps those who help themselves and He does not help those who do not help themselves. If we abandon

the things of this world which God has vauchsafed to us to make our life enjoyable, we sin against Him and also against man.

Learn from the West

On account of the rigorous restrictions of the caste system, foreign travel became a taboo on pain of severe social ostracism and therefore the intelligentsia were cut off from the west where science was developing during the past four centuries and agriculture and modern industries were making phenomenal progress during the past two centuries. *We must make very much greater progress in science and that on a national scale. For want of scientific knowledge, the masses are steeped in superstition.* Natural phenomena like eclipses and floods are attributed to supernatural causes. Diseases are attributed to the deleterious influence of devils and demons, and money and things are poured into temples for propitiating them.

I often think that if the idle buildings attached to our temples can be converted into science laboratories for propagating scientific knowledge among the masses, much good will result. *If money now spent on untested and untestable rituals can be devoted to scientific research, our material welfare could be greatly accelerated.* We must send thousands of youths to the advanced countries of Europe and America and also to Australia, New Zealand and Japan to study modern trends in science, technology, transport, agriculture, industries of varied sorts, education, home science, military matters (army, navy and air-force), atomic energy for peace and war and so on. What the highly developed countries have achieved in a century, we must learn in a decade and catch them up. Social welfare movements are just beginning to raise their heads in India. Thousands of our women should be sent abroad to study similar movements there.

Some even very highly educated people hink that the money spent on these foreign scholars is a waste. I consider that such expenditure is not only indispensable to build up a modern nation, but that without incurring it we shall sink into oblivion. *We are a highly exclusive race, almost insular. We must rid ourselves of exclusiveness. We must participate in every world movement designed to uplift humanity.* More and more missions should be sent to foreign countries which have made vast improvements in living standards during the past one century, to study how they advanced in every phase of life. Members of Parliament and State Legislatures should also be deputed to make special studies and report to the nation.

Compulsory Military Training

The Indian Philosophy of life aims at individual salvation and not the salvation of the society as a whole. Therefore society is divided into innumerable castes, each living separate from the rest, as far as social behaviour is concerned. *To wield these separate groups into one solid nation and to bring about national discipline in all of them, compulsory military training is a sovereign remedy.* I have been pleading for it during the past nine years. There is an expanding National Cadet Corps and also a Territorial Army. These do not touch the fringe of the problem. The national defence of 400 millions of population has to be taken more seriously. U. S. A., U. K., China, Russia etc., have been taking recourse to conscription. India, the biggest democracy in the world, should not lag behind.

First reform should be in the field of education, which should cater to three aspects of life, namely culture, vocation and defence. Every member of the society should be a cultured citizen. He should not be a parasite on the rest of the people for living and therefore should be an efficient earning member. Then he should not depend on others for protection; he should be enabled to contribute materially to the

defence of the country. Education thus should have a threefold objective; it should be tri-phased. There are large sections of the people who have no military traditions. They should be imparted military training immediately; otherwise, when the military-tradition people may be defeated, these non-military-tradition sections will fall an easy prey to the sword of the enemy as in the past. *No nation in the world needs military training on a compulsory basis so much as we do.*

General K. M. Cariappa, former Commander-in-chief of the Indian Army stressed on September 2, 1956 at Gadag (Bombay State, India) the need for military training for all able-bodied persons under 45 years of age and said that *compulsory military training for all persons in India was very essential to inculcate a spirit of discipline in them, that persons with military training would make good citizens and that military training would infuse a spirit of team work.* He appealed to the people to make arrangements for military training independent of government by utilizing the services of ex-servicemen and others. It is to be hoped that General Cariappa will devote all his energies in the future to bring about a consummation of his desire.

The Bhagavad Geeta lays down that the virtuous should be protected and the wicked should be destroyed (chapter IV, Sloka 7). There is much wickedness in the world today and it may become necessary for us to destroy it in order to give protection to the good people. Compulsory military training of the whole nation is most essential for achieving this much cherished objective.

Equality of All Citizens

The Geeta says that, in the eyes of a wise man, a Brahman endowed with learning and humility, a docile person like a cow, a strong man like an elephant and a mean human being like a dog, and a person who is most poor and who lives on the flesh of the dog are all equal (chapter V, 18). Here is a most perfect definition of democracy, that is *all human beings are equal in the eyes of religious law.* Again, the Geeta says that *he who judges of pleasure and pain everywhere by the same standard as he applies to himself is regarded as the highest personality* (a yogi) (Chapter VI, 32). Further, the Geeta says that *all those people who live for the welfare of all humanity obtain God's Grace* (Chapter XII, 4). Though on account of the weakness of the flesh, we have not been living according to the dictates of our Shastras, the latter lay down highest tenets. All glory to the Constituent Assembly who drew up the Indian Constitution for giving practical shape to our religious text admitting of highest philosophy that man has ever vouchsafed to humanity.

The Constitution has conferred the right to vote on all adults, that is, people who have attained the age of twenty-one years, and thus has removed all discrimination based on birth, wealth, colour, race or sex. It has declared India to be a secular State and has thus assured a single common citizenship to all irrespective of religion, caste, colour, creed or sex. Untouchability has been wiped out by law. With a view to educating the erstwhile untouchables, the Parliament has been unanimously voting considerable sums of money for their material welfare. While in 1942-43, the British Indian Government sanctioned about 0.25 million rupees for scholarships to these classes, in 1956-57 the Indian Parliament has voted 15.0 millions. Education is free to them practically throughout the country. Vast sums of money are being voted to provide them with free houses. They are also shown special favour in getting employment in government services. States are passing legislation to admit them in all Hindu temples. *Our leaders have been conscientiously trying to advance the welfare of all.*

Thus they have vindicated the good name of our nation.

In the "International Edition of Life", April 4, 1955, there is an instructive article on Hinduism. It states "Some optimistic Christians— those living outside India believe that with modern education Hinduism will crumble of its own backwardness... . Hinduism has shown a great capacity for absorbing new ideas and adapting to new conditions......But now through such progressive Organisation as the Ramakrishna Mission it is becoming increasingly involved in philanthropy, public health and education. The new Indian Constitution has abolished untouchability by law and made any discrimination by reason of caste, colour, or creed a criminal offence......It is the Hindu genius for synthesis which has kept the seemingly rigid Hindu culture alive and growing for more than 4000 years while other civilizations under pressure disintegrated......The Hindus learned something else from the Christians which they are using now against Christianity with great effect...... This is modern-style evangelism......Recent Hindu reports say that whole communities which had previously been Christian have now been reconverted".

It is clear that India is coming into its own gradually, though slowly, with the rising tide of education, foreign intercourse, industrialization and militarization. We shall become more broad-minded still and will absorb non-Hindus in larger proportions into our fold and wipe out the curses of exclusiveness and untouchability completely. Then will be wrought the triumph of the positive aspect of India's philosophy, namely that India can once again achieve the synthesis and solidarity of her varied population. *The orthodox clergy have been saying that if the people want any reform, they will fall in with the spirit of the times.* In their own interest of self-preservation, they are changing though at snail-like speed.

A Mighty Rural Revolution

The Community Projects and the National Extension Service schemes undertaken according to the Five Year Plans by the Central and State Governments have been producing a mental and material revolution in the rural areas, the objects of these schemes being the all round development of villages by constructing roads, bridges, houses, irrigation tanks and wells and establishing schools, hospitals, maternity homes, veterinary hospitals, arts and craft centres, demonstration farms, poultry farms, live-stock improvement centres, multi-purpose co-operative societies, adult education centres, social welfare programme for women and children, family-planning, etc. Railways and electrification are increasing. The villagers are themselves planning their programmes with the aid of technical personnel and are cultivating initiative, resourcefulness, adventure and self-efficiency. The whole country will come under this Rural Reconstruction Programme by 1960-61. The rural folk, who form four-fifths of the country's population, have for the first time in Indian history been adopting a highly beneficial movement based upon a positive philosophy of life, designed to make their existence in this world pleasant and full (Vide Community-Projects, Planning Commission, Government of India, 1954). 'The activities comprised within the Community Development and National Extension programme should be regarded as an integral part of a programme for improving all aspects of rural life". (Second Five Year Plan, page 235)

In the First Plan (1951-56), 123,000 villages out of 550,000 in the whole country have come under the Rural Reconstruction Scheme and it has benefited 80 millions of people out of a rural population of about 270 millions. The expenditure is Rs. 100 crores. In the Second Plan, Rs. 200 crores are allotted. Increasing food production

by 30 to 40 per cent has been envisaged. Greatest attention will be directed towards co-operative efforts, development of rural industries, amelioration of backward classes and tribes and welfare of women and youths.

In addition to Rs. 200 crores which will be spent directly in the Rural Reconstruction Programme, (1956–61), Rs. 368 crores will be spent under agricultural and allied subjects, Rs. 913 crores under irrigation and power, Rs. 200 crores under village and small industries, Rs. 1,385 crores under transport and communications and Rs. 945 crores under social services (education, health, housing etc.). A substantial portion of each of these sums will be undoubtedly expended directly and indirectly for the benefit of the rural people.

Already the villages are humming with activity. It can be expected that in about a quarter of a century, the whole country-side will be reorganized beyond recognition, mentally and materially.

Rural Universities

During my experience of over thirty years in education since 1916, I noticed that rural India needed a different kind of education, especially at the University level. The urban Universities do not conform to the needs of the rural people. I therefore adumbrated a scheme of Rural Universities for the first time in our country and sent it to Mahatma Gandhi under the caption "Ruralizing University Education" which he published in his famous journal "Harijan" on 13th October, 1946. The avowed object of Rural Universities is to be enabling intelligent village young men and women to pursue higher studies in subjects which are intimately connected with their immediate living and to conduct research in these subjects, so as to enhance their knowledge of rural occupations and increase their efficiency in carrying them on. If we establish these universities in villages for studying and investigating village occupations and industries and for enabling the graduates produced to follow these rural occupations and industries throughout their lives and thus be leaders of thought and action in villages, a great revolution in our methods of life and work can be produced in less than a decade.

The subjects of special study in Science section would be agriculture, horticulture, sericulture, dairy farming, poultry raising, sheep breeding, bee-keeping, fisheries, rural textiles, rural sanitation and hygiene, rural home economics including nursing, rural electrification, rural engineering, rural building trade, rural industries like pottery, utensils, furniture, paper, oil, soap, stone work etc. For arts students, the subjects of special study would be rural sociology, rural economics, rural reconstruction, rural education, retail selling and distribution, rural banking and cooperation, statistics with reference to rural subjects etc.

A Rural University for every one million population would be fair. A college for one or two allied subjects would be necessary. The subjects will be closely allied to life and the teaching will be very practical and on a production basis. *The rural universities should be open to adults of all ages, education being regarded as an intellectual process throughout life.* There should be no fees. The expenditure should be regarded as an insurance against famine, pestilence and disease.

Mahatma Gandhi asked me to evolve a workable scheme. A detailed Scheme was produced by me and published in "Human Affairs", Udipi, South Kanara District, November, 1947 and some other journals. It is also published in a book form under the caption "Rural Universities for India" (T. C. E. Journals Ltd., Lucknow, U. P.)

Various bodies have since recommended the establishment of rural universities. Radhakrishnan University Commission, before whom I pleaded strongly for the

establishment of such universities, has devoted a full chapter for them. A suggestion to start a rural university in Travancore Cochin with three or four others in other parts of the country was made by a joint Indo-American team for Agriculture after an intensive study of the country's needs in the field of agriculture-as stated by Dr. Harold W. Hannah of Illinois University at Trivandrum on April 12, 1956. At a conference on agriculture which was presided over by Dr. Punjab Rao Deshmukh, Union Minister of Agriculture in August, 1956, it was resolved that rural universities should be established in India for the study of agriculture and allied subjects in rural areas. The Backward Classes Commission which submitted its report to the Government recently has also recommended the setting up of rural universities.

Mahatma Gandhi wrote in "Harijan Sevak" of 13th October, 1946 about my scheme of Rural Universities that if the Governments at the Centre and in the Provinces should adopt my suggestions, it would be very useful.

I feel certain that if rural universities will be established in India very soon, not only will agriculture, and rural industries thrive but rural life and thinking itself will undergo a revolution such as has never been experienced before.

I would like to record here that the rural population themselves are not satisfied with the present system of education obtaining in villages. They plainly aver that it is intended for the urban people and is not suited to their children. They wish to have some productive type of education which will raise their economic status which is miserably low now and will also incidentally give them culture. But it happens that most of the educationists of the present day are city and town dwellers and have not got a proper perspective of the needs and aspirations of the rural population. Still a few educationists have been attempting to change the whole rural education system.

The Indian Renaissance

Under the influence of education, modern industries, transport and communications, gradual militarization and above all study and travel in foreign countries, our isolation, exclusiveness and caste system are slowly crumbling. Orthodoxy and superstition are gradually disappearing too, though they are still strongly entrenched in villages and smaller towns. *The youths are indifferent to the old negative philosophy of life, and work for making this world a heaven instead of seeking one after death. They wish to earn well and enjoy life to the fill.*

On account of adult franchise, the political consciousness of the masses has been quickened and they read newspapers and journals much more than they did a decade ago. Women are volunteering to work in the sphere of social welfare. Hundreds of women have been visiting Europe, America, Australia and Japan and have been not a little influencing upgrading of living standards. Untouchability is step by step disappearing and the attitude of even the very orthodox clergy has been undergoing a change for the better in admitting untouchables into temples. The sons of the clergy are slowly rejecting their traditional occupations and have been turning out as engineers, technicians, agriculturists, industrialists, doctors and so on. The changes should be stepped up enormously.

Machines, the radio and the cinema have been invading the remotest villages and have been bringing modern outlook on life to them. New fashions in food, clothing and housing are visible there. Every village cries for more facilities for education, medical relief, protected water-supply, roads, postal and telegraph amenities, bus and lorry transport, irrigation,

modern industries, scientific agriculture, better housing and so on, and has thus been turning its face away from the old order of things.

The Swamis and Mutthadhipathies have commenced starting educational institutions, hospitals, orphanages and book-trusts. A few have been visiting advanced countries of the West and have learnt English too.

The foreign industrial and trade missions have been instrumental in stimulating industry and commerce. Their influence is felt in remote places too. New ideas and fashions are thus engendered and fostered.

The whole nation feels that it is on the forward march. The educated people especially consider that the speed of advancement is not great enough and that the pace of education, especially of the masses should progress considerably and they are prepared to pay for it. The new loans raised by the Centre and States are oversubscribed in a few days, showing that the people have mighty confidence in the development programmes undertaken by the nation.

Hindus have been interpreting their sacred texts in a very much broader spirit. The educated women are very helpful in this matter and have been working for the amelioration of the backward and depressed classes with a religious spirit and have been not a little exerting in educating their children. Women's education has to gather greater momentum to bring about a greater social revolution.

Some of the leaders have been advising people not to spend money hereafter in building more temples and to use all the available wealth of philanthropists on advancing education, medical relief, work-houses for the poor, economic condition of the masses, welfare of the women and children and labour welfare. *The rich have caught the spirit of the times and are becoming more and more man-minded and are spending their wealth on improving the material condition of the masses. They have begun to realise that serving man is serving God.* To enable the nation to progress more speedily, far greater wealth should be spent on rural development.

EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA

BY: **PROF. C. L. KHANNA**

Introductory

INDIA assumed the role of a Welfare State when it became a Sovereign Democratic Republic on the 26th January, 1950—only six and a half years ago. New and onerous obligations and responsibilities devolved upon it. One among them, as provided in the Directive Principles of State Policy, was that

"The State shall endeavour to secure, by suitable legislation or economic organisation or in any other way to all workers agricultural, industrial or otherwise, work, a living wage conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities and, in particular, the State shall endeavour to promote cottage industries on an individual and cooperative basis in rural areas".

The "right to work" conferred upon us under the Fundamental Rights provided in the New Constitution was recognised even by the British rulers. Yet nothing but spasmodic and scanty efforts were made by them to ensure this "right" to the Indian citizens. Some paper policies and schemes were formulated by the State (then Provin-

cial) Governments during the inter War years. And there the work ended. No country-wide enployment plans were ever conceived. It is only under the Congress regime after Independence that a genuine and deliberate effort on all-India basis has been envisaged, to liquidate unemployment. It is a unique and mighty venture in the history of our motherland.

The problem of unemployment is thus not a new one.* It is chronic as also complicated. Yet it is vital and calls for a vigorous solution.

The real impetus to the investigation, prevention and remedy of this national malady was, in fact, given when India entered the domain of planning and enforced the First Five-Year Plan in April, 1951. With the lapse of time employment-consciousness among the masses, and particularly among the educated section of the society, grew more and more. The Second Five-Year Plan, consequently, emerged as an 'Employment Plan'. It set forth the enlargement of employment opportunities as one of its main objectives. Does it imply that the First Plan was divorced from this objective? No. It only means that employment accent is more pronounced in the Second than in the First Plan.

Unemployment in India is a composite question. The economic, political, technical, demographic and financial factors work themselves into this problem. It is a multi-facet issue and so demands a multi-lateral attack. Work has to be created for the illiterate millions, the uncountable under-worked in towns, cities and villages, for hundreds of the educated unemployed and for the new entrants swelling the stream of the idle workers. It is a gigantic task, a "riddle wrapped in a mystery, an enigma". To unravel this Gordian knot is no easy task. Unemployment in the one sector—primary, secondary and tertiary—is not mutually exclusive to the other. However, we shall restrict our study in this article to only one front—the educated unemployment—for that is the greatest menace to the entire body politic, apart from being a tragic waste of man's talents and of the private and public resources invested to produce them.

Magnitude of Unemployment

A correct appraisal of the quantum and character of the educated unemployees must precede the analysis of the remedial prescriptions. A regrettable fact, however, is that there is a black-out of statistics showing the size and content of the unemployed. The absence of this data vitiates our quantitative, financial and administrative calculations made to solve the problem. Nevertheless we shall endeavour to diagnose the disease with whatever meagre material is available.

The term 'educated unemployed' has been taken to signify the person who has completed the school final stage or acquired higher education in the College or University but is without work involuntarily either because no economic work, mental or manual, is provided for him or because the remuneration of the work given is deemed by the employee much too inadequate to "ensure a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities." Bearing this

* In its Outline Report on Educated Unemployment the "Menon" Study Group observes: "In its essential characteristics the problem (of unemployment) remains what it was decades ago, the remedies are also, by and large, the same. The difference lies in the desire and ability of Governments now both in the Centre and the States to accord to such vital matters priority of action which it was not possible twenty years ago." Page 50 of the Report, published in January, 1956.

conception in mind, we find that there are legions of educated persons to feed the channels of unemployment as indicated below :—

TABLE I.

Year	Number of passes (in thousands) Matriculation.	Intermediate.	Degree	Total	Percentage of total Matric.	Int.	Degree
1. 1947-48.	117	40	31	188	62.2	21.2	16.6
2. 1948-49.	162	50	40	252	64.4	19.9	15.7
3. 1949-50.	191	59	42	292	65.3	20.2	14.5
4. 1951	216	466	1176	3799	56.8	12.2	31.0
5. 1955	3046	525	1528	5099	59.7	10.3	30.0
6. 1956	4010	557	2083	6650	60.3	8.4	31.3

N. B. 1. The figures against items 1, 2 and 3 are not for the whole of India and therefore not quite comparable with others.

2. Figures under "Degree" include those of Teaching, Law, Engineering, Agriculture, Veterinary, Medicine and others.

A glance at the above table at once reveals

(i) that the Matriculation examination is the stage for bifurcation of the educated persons who contemplate to pursue professional or university education;

(ii) that at one extremity lie the matriculates with more than half of the total number of the educated class; at the other extremity are the degree-holders including B. A.'s, B.Sc.'s and professionalists with about one-third of the total; and in between there is a sprinkling of a small minority of about one-tenth of intermediates. As will be seen later in these pages, the contribution to the unemployed labour force is greater from the 'matriculate sector'; and

(iii) that the educated class is expanding day by day due to the provision of increased educational facilities in rural as well as urban areas.

Shall we be able to absorb the army of educated persons? While there are no reliable statistics to show the number of employed or unemployed some Sample Surveys have recently been made to collate facts. The National Sample Survey conducted recently by Prof. Mahalanobis discloses the following facts in respect of 123 towns of India with an aggregate population of 23 millions except that of the four metropolitan cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi :—

TABLE II.

Educational Standard.	Percentage of the labour force	Percentage of the unemployed labour force.	Percentage of the unemployed registered at Employment Exchange
1. Matriculates	68.5	15.6	45
2. Intermediates	68.8	15.1	47
3. Graduates	84.6	9.1	22

According to some estimates, the total unemployment in India is of the order of 70 millions and under-employment is put at double this size. Out of this the educated unemployed is small, indeed. A provision of 2 million jobs is to be made

during the Second Five-Year Plan as shown below:

Backlog of the labour force	0.55 Million
New entrants	1.45 Million
Total	2.00 Million

The un-exploited human resources, like natural resources, are unequally distributed over the various regions. This is illustrated from the following data relating to certain States:

Table III

Name of the region	Number of unemployed. Maximum in '000	Minimum in '000
1. Andhra	29	26
2. Bihar	31	28
3. Bombay	74	74
4. Madras	64	60
5. Punjab	25	22
6. Travancore-Cochin	40	35
7. Utter Pradesh	100	95
8. West Bengal	78	75
Total	441	415

In the above estimates of the unemployed no account is taken (and it cannot be done) of the possible impact of occupational re-distribution of population resulting from social, economic or political changes. Such fluctuations are, however, not likely to be very violent or rapid. They can, therefore, be ignored or impounded.

Causes of Unemployment

A pertinent question may here be posed: What, after all, are the causes leading to this paradoxical situation of unemployment amidst the big cross-section of the educated society? We may divide the forces, which have a cumulative effect, into two sets:

I. **Direct Causes:**

1. The defective educational pattern.
2. The mal-adjustment between the demand for and supply of labour.
3. The craze for 'white collar' jobs.
4. Regionalism.
5. Unbalanced economic development.
6. Unbridled growth of population.

II. **Indirect Causes:**

7. Capitalist order of economy.
8. Trade cycles.
9. Walfare labour legislations.
10. Price deflation.
11. Imprudent tax structure.
12. Under-utilization of the rated capacity.
13. Partition.
14. Peace.

We shall now proceed with a brief discussion of each point.

1. **Educational pattern.** The present system of education has been recognised by majority as the basic and fundamental causation of unemployment, for it not only produces "nothing but clerks" but renders "the recipients of education unfit to follow even their ancestral occupations, let alone any other form of occupation". Sir George Anderson, the President of the Punjab Unemployment Committee, 1927, described the matriculate product of the system as a "derelict, a wanderer on the face of the earth, unemployed because he is unemployable."* Opinion is, of course, divided on this score. We can, however, say without any fear of contradiction that whatever might have been the justification for this system as introduced by Lord Macaulay in the nineteenth century, it has now out-lived its utility. We have it racognised by educationists that the present education is too literary, too liberal and too academic. Education must conform to the wave of dynamism surrounding Free India. It must have a technical and a vocational bias if educated unemployment is to be eradicated. It may not be impertinent to quote

* Quoted by the Punjab Unemployment Committee, 1937-38, page 39.

here the observations of Radhakrishnan University Education Commission :

"The academic problem has assumed new shapes. We have now a wider conception of the duties and responsibilities of universities. They have to provide leadership in politics and administration, the professions, industry and commerce. They have to meet the increasing demand for every type of higher education, literary and scientific, technical and professional. They must enable the country to attain, in as short a time as possible, freedom from want, disease, and ignorance, by the application and development of scientific and technical knowledge."*

The first and foremost task which must needs be undertaken for creating 'employment for all' is the complete re-orientation of our educational set-up. Some have suggested in this connection that the 'open door' policy followed so far in imparting higher education is detrimental and should be substituted by restricted admission'. The Punjab Unemployment Committee, 1937-38, observed that

"Our great need in regard to University education is not so much a restriction in number as a radical change in its form and content."**

We consider that pruning at the pre-University stage is desirable.

2. **Mal-adjustment between demand and supply.** The persistent disequilibrium in the demand for and supply of the working force inheres in the educational set-up. If this disparity is to be removed, as it must be, the need for educational re-organisation and modernisation cannot be too strongly emphasised.

A proper administrative machinery, preferably of the Employment Exchange type, is also essential to meet the situation. We, of course, pre-suppose that all the employable labour seeks remunerative work through this machinery and that the prospective employers, in the States, at the Centre and the private bodies make use of such agencies. At present only 25 percent of the 'labour' is actually registered with the Employment Exchanges. Moreover, these 'Exchanges' are much too insufficient...one 'Exchange' caters to the needs of 28 lakhs of people. These agencies should be effective liaison bodies between the Universities, Colleges and Schools, on the one hand, and the employer industrialists, States, Central and Local Self-Government, on the other.

3. **White collar job-hunting.** The apathy of the youth towards the dignity of labour is considered another cause of far-reaching importance. The "Babu mind" is much in evidence in the present-day University products. They have, rightly or wrongly, developed a mental aversion for hand-work. The Planning Commission says :

"There is an impression among the public that investment in education by an individual should yield for him a return in terms of a remunerative job and an educated person naturally looks for a job suited to the particular type of education he has received."

It needs no imagination to see that no government in a capitalist country can afford to create new 'soft-handed' jobs to keep in step with the unregulated stream of labour supply. That is why in certain cases 'work' and 'worker' ratio is 1 : 150. In other cases it is just the reverse. Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, the Union Minister for Industry and Commerce, observed some time back that "one finds at least one technically trained man unemployed in every alternate or third urban middle-class family". Such a distressing state of affairs may be the outcome of social, educational, economic and technical causes. But one fact that stands out prominently is the defective approach of the workers pointed out by the Planning Commission.

4. **Regionalism.** As indicated earlier, unemployment is not evenly distributed all over the country. In some States like Travancore-Cochin and West Bengal the

* Radhakrishnan Report, page 33, Volume I.

** Punjab Unemployment Report, 1937-38, page 127.

situation is acute. If intra-regional flow of the unemployed personnel is encouraged (and not allowed to be obstructed as at present through invidious distinctions of caste, creed, linguism etc.) the States with higher employment potentials can help the "distressed" ones. It is yet to be watched whether and to what extent the formation of viable units of States under the States Reorganisation Act will help alleviate unemployment in the newly-born regions.

5. **Unbalanced economic development.** The root cause of our growing unemployment is the imbalance in our economy which places far too much emphasis on agriculture and far too little on commerce, trade and industry. Any country which has a subsistence economy and is dependent on land is doomed to poverty, squalor, ignorance, idleness, death and disease. Only by leaving the stagnant backwaters of agricultural feudalism have U. S. S. R., U. K., U. S. A. and Japan attained material prosperity and mitigated, if not completely eliminated unemployment. India must also go that way. It is a happy augury that our country too has taken deliberate measures through planning to shift the economy from agrarian to the industrial pattern. The employment opportunities are likely to increase several-fold—ten millions by 1960-61.

In the case of U.S.A. we find that since 1870 jobs multiplied nine times in the glass industry, almost seven times in the food industry, over three times in the textile industry and over five times in the lumber and furniture industry while in the same period population increased only three times.*

All this has been achieved through machines. It is calculated that on an average a machine has created six jobs where one existed before. The policy of rapid industrialisation, which implies the building up of machine-making industries, as envisaged in the Second Five-Year Plan, is in consonance with what has been done in other countries for economic advancement.

* American Reporter, dated 19.8.1953.

6. **Unbridled growth of population.** The tempo of economic prosperity and progress generating increased employment potential will be neutralised by the "torrent of babies" born in our country. India adds, on an average, 4 to 5 million souls every year out of which 1.8 millions are added to the labour force. In other words the Second Five-Year Plan period will witness an increase of no less than 9 million new entrants. To provide for so many jobs is a Herculean task.

II. Indirect Causes

7. **Capitalist system of economy.** The seed of unemployment is in the womb of capitalism. The nature and extent of this economic ill may vary from one capitalist country to the other. But it is there.* It is essentially because such countries have unplanned economies and the demand for and supply of human, as of any other resources, are ill-adjusted. This results in idle man-power.

8. **Business cycles.** Another characteristic of the capitalist world is its vulnerability to trade cycles which bring, in their trails, sudden and violent fluctuations in the production and consumption levels.

* Even U. S. A. which emerged as a First-rate Power after the Second World War is not without the blemish of unemployment as the following data show :

Year	Total civilian labour force of 14 years and above. (in Millions)	Total employed (in Millions)	Total unemployed. (in Millions)
1942	56.4	53.7	2.7
1944	54.6	53.9	0.7
1946	57.5	55.2	2.3
1948	61.4	59.4	2.0
1950	63.0	59.9	3.1
1952	62.9	61.3	1.6
1955	65.8	63.2	2.6

Source : Economic Report of the President to Congress, 1956.

Low prices, low profits, low production and low employment of men, money and material become the vortex of such an economic structure. The Great World Depression of the thirties of the present century and some of the lean years of Post-Independent India have tended to aggravate the unemployment problem.

9. **Welfare Labour Legislations.** Very appropriately the Welfare State of Indian Republic had a spate of laws calculated to ameliorate the conditions of work and service of the labour in fields and factories. The consequent enhancement in wages led to high costs and reduction in the quantum of employment.

10. **Price deflation.** The downward swing of prices of commodities, agricultural as well as industrial, narrowed down the profit margin. The motive force behind all productive activities in capitalist countries, like India, weakened. A psychological depressive climate began to surround our economic structure. Production sagged. Thanks to the developmental expenditure that such signs of deflation and depression soon waned. But the recovery in investment and employment still lags behind.

11. **Imprudent tax structure.** The policy of taxation has a decisive influence on the will to work and power to work. The fiscal and financial measures adopted in our country have failed to provide adequate fillip to boost up production and consumption levels. The Matthai Taxation Inquiry Commission recommended a complete over-haul of the Indian Tax system to suit the new and changed economic pattern.

12. **Under-utilization of the existing resources.** Investigations conducted recently reveal that industries already installed are not being worked to the rated capacity. This not only means lower return 'per unit input' but less employment. Modernisation and rationalisation of industries necessitated for the optimum utilization of the 'input' will, it is estimated, step up production to the extent of 40 to 50 percent. Will that not mean addition to the employment potential?

13. **Partition.** The virus of communalism and separatism, which had been injected into the Indian minds by the Britishers, resulted in the partition of the country into two parts—India and Pakistan. An unprecedented influx of people left Pakistan for India—4.72 millions from West Pakistan and 3.69 millions from East Pakistan (the inflow from East Pakistan still continues). The newly-born Indian Republic had to bear the brunt of providing work to these 'displaced persons' in addition to many millions who lived here before partition. This cause of unemployment has spent itself out with the rehabilitation of the refugees and is not likely to add to our difficulties any more.

14. **Peace.** The cessation of hostilities in 1945 had a very great repercussion on the employment potentialities of our country. The 'demobbed personnel' released on the declaration of peace swelled the stream of unemployment.

Remedies of Unemployment

This brings us to the consideration of some important curatives of unemployment problem. We may divide them into two categories:

I. Short-term measures which may include:

(i) Work and Orientation Camps;

(ii) Expansion of cooperative organisations;

(iii) Development and expansion of small-scale industries;

(iv) Other expedients.

II. Long-range measures which may cover:

(v) Rationalisation of educational pattern;

(vi) Urbanisation ;
(vii) Population control ; and
(viii) Sound economy.

Taking each measure one by one.

(i) **Work and orientation camps.** As stated earlier, one great hurdle in the solution of the unemployment issue is the antipathy on the part of the youngmen to betake to some manual work. Our Central and State Governments have, in the recent past, endeavoured to instil in them the dignity of labour by organisation of social service camps, youth welfare schemes and Bharat Sewak Samaj activities. Unfortunately, however, such measures have not yet yielded any enviable results. Two suggestions may be made in this connection :

(a) The Secondary and Higher Secondary Educational curricula should have some vocational or technical training to inculcate a labour-bias in the students. Prof. Mahalanobis in his National Sample Survey says: 'The problem of unemployment in urban areas is seen to be much more acute for the literates than for the illiterates. 61.3 percent of the unemployed have not technical or professional qualification, 34.28 percent have professional or technical qualification without any degree or equivalent diploma and only 4.18 percent have been trained for some profession or technology'.*

(b) Work and orientation camps should be organised on an All-India basis "to enthuse the educated unemployed with the love for manual work and to create self-confidence and a healthy outlook amongst them." These camps will help develop personality and occupational talent of campers. It is proposed to provide in the camps about four hours of unskilled work per day. It is estimated that the financial implication of this scheme will be about Rs. 7 crores.

(ii) **Expansion of cooperative organisations.** Controversy rages round the theme whether the educated unemployed can be absorbed in the actual production of goods in the village or cottage industries run on cooperative basis. The scope of this type of activity is considered to be very much limited by some while others regard that "considerable scope" exists. Without landing ourselves into this controversy we feel that the educated youth can be absorbed in organisational, administrative, supervisory and training work connected with the cooperative activities. If this is done, one of the most important lacuna due to the employment of honorary workers in manning the cooperative societies can be eliminated. This is no aspersion on these workers but experience has shown that administration and organisation of cooperation can be toned up by whole-time paid workers. This will also make it possible to develop and expand the non-credit activities of these societies, e.g. marketing, at a rapid pace.

Establishment of goods transport on cooperative lines is another avenue of employment of the educated persons. There is no gainsaying the fact that vast vistas of employment will be thrown open as the transport schemes get into stride during the next five years. But we cannot disabuse ourselves of the feeling that engaging the educated youth in the transport industry as drivers, and cleaners etc. is a gross misuse of their energy and educational equipment. It has been proposed that 1200 intra-city units (each unit of five trucks) and 240 inter-city units (each unit of a fleet of 25 vehicles) should be set up. This will involve a gross outlay of Rs. 20 crores and require 32,000 workers.

* The 'Tribune', Ambala, dated 29.6.1956, page 8, column 2.

(iii) **Small-Scale industries.** A fact not appreciated by many is that it is due to certain compelling causes, some social, others political and sentimental, that we have taken resort to labour-intensive instead of capital-intensive industries. Some leaders have even hinted that they are only temporary expedients. Self-dependency in industrialisation cannot be attained without bolstering up the producers' goods industries. Nevertheless it is believed, at least for the time being, that the small-scale industries of the following three categories will help mitigate unemployment :

(a) manufacturing industries, namely, cutlery, toys, electric fans, surgical instruments, furniture, sports goods, hand tools and small tools ;

(b) feeder industries, such as, welding shops, electro-plating and galvanising shops, automobile parts etc.

(c) servicing industries like pump and motor repairs and maintenance, automobile repair shops, bicycle repair shops etc.

The three sets of schemes visualised above together with those under consideration with the State Governments are estimated to cost a gross amount of Rs. 130 crores. They are expected to provide work to 2.35 lakh persons. They are self-liquidating to some extent and therefore the net outlay to work them out will be of the order of Rs. 44.3 crores.

(iv) **Other expedients.** The hardship experienced by the employment-seekers during the interval between the completion of their education and securing a job can be relieved by (1) improving the recruitment methods obtaining in Government departments ; (2) providing hostel accommodation and (3) establishing career bureaus in the Universities to serve as clearing houses for information required by the employers and employees.

Such are the *ad hoc* measures purported to alleviate unemployment in the country. But if enduring results are to be achieved they must be supplemented by long-range devices.

II Long-term Remedies

(iv) **Rationalisation of education.** This point has been sufficiently stressed in the foregoing pages. We need only reiterate that labour shortages in certain sectors and super-abundance in others is ultimately traceable to the educational system having been un-related to the needs of the country. India stands committed to a democratic set-up of society and 'democracy depends for its very life on a high standard of general, vocational and professional education' to satisfy the occupational needs of the society. The educational system must therefore be reformed forthwith if our national leaders are really anxious and sincere to fulfil their obligations to conserve and exploit for the national good the life and energy of the youth.

(v) **Urbanisation.** An occupational redistribution of population is one of the prescriptions recommended for this ill of 'forced idleness'. It is but a step to say that the surplus labour from land must be withdrawn and employed in industries. Industrialisation goes together with the expansion of urban areas or the birth of new ones. Independent India has witnessed the emergence of many new townships in refugee colonies, in river valleys where multi-purpose projects have been undertaken and in areas where new industries, e.g. Sindri Factory, Chitranjan Locomotive Factory, have been set up. If the programme of industrial development, as envisaged in the Second Five Year Plan, is vigorously executed, urbanisation is bound to grow apace.

(vi) **Population control.** Economic planning, must in fact, begin with population planning. The question of having well regulated supply of new entrants to the existing labour force is but a corollary

to the growth of population. Therefore if the working population multiplies itself with the unabated increase in the size of population the employment potential augmented, as per calculations of Planners, will not improve matters very much. The additional employment opportunities of about 10 millions will just cover an equal amount of the increase in the labour force during the Plan period. If, and that is a big 'If', no new births were to take place for some years, the nightmare of unemployment can be exorcised from the face of India.

(vii) **Sound economy**. Above all, the planned development of all the resources, available and potential, must proceed at an accelerated rate. If concerted efforts are lacking in this direction, unemployment will continue to agitate our minds as a perpetual economic evil. Now that we have veered round the dynamic and flexible conception of "socialist society", which will ensure increased production and better distribution of wealth and income in the country, we can reasonably cherish the hopes and aspirations of dispelling unemployment.

Conclusion

As has been seen the age-old educated unemployment and "disguised unemployment" in rural as well as urban areas is a socio-economic problem. Unemployment is the bane of our nation. The prosperity of our country is to be judged by the number of the employed persons. The Second Five-Year Plan provides the key-note to the solution of this problem. The success of the Plan therefore would be a measure of the triumph over the evil of unemployment.

AGRICULTURE AND THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

BY : **PROF. S. V. RAMAYYA**

In the First Plan:— In the first plan period, programmes for agriculture and community development had been awarded the highest priority whereas in the second plan emphasis is given on heavy industry. The first Five Year Plan envisaged the following increases in agricultural production:

Commodity.	Unit.	Production in basic year.	Target of additional production.	Percentage increase.
Food grains	M. Tons	54·0	7·6	14
Major oilseeds	,,	51·1	0·4	8
Sugar cane (Gur)	,,	5·6	0·7	13
Cotton	M. Bales	2·9	1·3	45
Jute	,,	3·3	2·1	64

Base year for food grains 1949-50; for others 1950-51.

The important targets under the plan and achievements in regard to them by the end of the fourth year are set out in the table below:—

Agricultural Production.

Commodity.	1950-51	Increases by 1955-56 Plan targets.	Increase achieved. 1953-54	1954-55.
a. Foodgrains (M. Tons)	54·1	7·6	14·4	11·6
b. Cotton (lakh Bales)	29·7	12·6	10.6	13.9
c. Jute (lakh Bales)	32·6	20·9	-1·5	-1·3
d. Sugar cane in terms of (lakh Tons)	56·2	7·0	11 5	-0·7
e. Oil seeds (lakh tons)	51·0	4·0	3·6	7.8

Base year for food grains is 1949-50.

It is evident that agricultural production as a whole in the fourth year of the plan increased by about 14 percent as compared to 1949-50 and by about 19 percent as compared to 1950-51. In 1954-55 the figures supplied by the Planning Commission indicate, that output of wheat and pulses registered further increases whereas rice production showed a substantial decline due to natural calamities in a number of states. The over all food production in 1954-55 declined to 65.6 million tons from 68.4 million tons as reflected in 1953-54. All the same food production in 1954-55 was higher by 11.6 million tons as compared to the base year. The Planning Commission says that additional area brought under irrigation over the first four years of the plan is estimated at 10.3 million acres—4.0 million acres from major irrigation works and 6.3 million acres from minor irrigation.

The over-all agricultural production in the 1955-56 crop year is estimated to have been of about the same order as in 1954-55 though in the case of rice the output is estimated to be 4 percent higher. Production of raw-jute is estimated to be substantially higher but production of raw cotton and oil-seeds is estimated to be lower.

In the Second Plan: The following pattern of outlay for development in Agricultural sector is proposed for the Second Five Year Plan :

Particulars	First Plan Rs. Crores	Percentage.	Second Plan Rs. Crores	Percentage
Agriculture	196	81.7	170	49.9
Animal Husbandry	22	9.2	56	16.4
Forest & Soil conservation	10	4.2	47	13.8
Fisheries	4	1.6	12	3.5
Cooperation including warehousing & marketing.	7	2.9	47	13.8
Miscellaneous	1	0.4	9	2.6
	240	100.0	341	100.0
National Extension and Community Projects.	90	77.6	200	88.1
Village Panchayats	11	9.5	12	5.3
Local development works.	15	12.9	15	6.6
	116	100	227	100
	356		568	

The principal targets of agricultural production for the Second Five Year Plan **are as follows :—**

Commodity	Unit	Estimated in 1955–56.	Target of 1960-61.	Percentage increase.
Foodgrains	Million tons	65.0	10.0	15
Oil seeds	,,	5.5	1.5	27
Sugar cane gur	,,	5.8	1.3	22
Cotton	Million bales	4.2	1.3	31
Jute	,, ,,	4.0	1.0	25
Cocoanut oil	Lakh Tons	1.3	0.8	62
Arecanut	Lakh Mds.	22 0	5.0	23
Lac	,, ,,	12.0	4.0	33
Black Pepper	1000 Tons	26.0	6.0	23
Cashew nuts	,,	60.0	20.0	33
Tea	Million pounds	644.0	56.0	9

During the Second Five Year Plan 21 million acres of land are expected to receive irrigation — 12 million acres from large and medium irrigation schemes and 9 million acres from minor irrigation works. These targets have been laid to provide adequate food to support the increasing population and the raw materials needed for a growing industrial economy so as to counter the impact of deficit financing and also to ensure enough of agricultural produce for export to meet partly the great deficit in the balance of payments anticipated during the plan period.

Rise in prices and steps suggested : But we find during the financial year of 1956 a continuous rise in prices of agricultural produce (including of raw-materials) especially of food grains. No doubt the trend of world prices was upward and this in turn was to some extent reflected in our own prices. Mr. John Strachey, the well-known British Labour intellectual testifies that "successful and rapid development of agriculture is the key not only to the avoidance of inflation but also to India's future". The World Bank too in its report while appreciating the emphasis laid down on flexibility in the plan and on the need for year by year programming within the broad frame work of the plan in the light of changing circumstances stresses the importance of maintaining stability in the prices of food-grains. We find marked changes in agricultural output owing to variations in the incidence and distribution of rain fall and our experience has shown that "even small changes in the harvest produce disproportionately large changes in the availability of food to the market sector of the economy and correspondingly large fluctuations in food prices and in imports." We agree with the World Bank Mission that it would be appropriate for the Government to consider raising the targets of food grain buffer stocks to keep the prices of food more stable in the interest of avoiding urban unrest.

The Planning Commission and the Government seem to be aware of the abnormal rise in prices of food grains and other agricultural produce, fall in the output and the great need to increase the supply of food grains in the interests of stabilising the economy. The Reserve Bank of India in its annual report of the Central Board of Directors for the year ended June 30, 1956 has pointed out that the rise in money supply has tended to out pace the rise in production levels and economic activity. The Reserve Bank stresses the necessity for a policy of maintaining buffer stocks,

assisted by warehousing programmes to moderate fluctuations in agricultural prices. The Planning Commission has aimed at revising the targets of especially food production. A target of increasing the production of food grains from the present 15 percent to about 40 percent is not very unreasonable. It has been suggested that such an increase in production cannot be achieved without a proportionate increase in the allocation of funds. But Pandit Nehru declared, "It is my firm conviction that we can make considerable progress in the food front without additional money. Agricultural production can be increased by another 30 per cent, if not more". There is certainly a great amount of truth in his statement. In the first plan period about Rs. 196 crores or 81.7% were alloted to agriculture whereas in the second plan about Rs. 170 crores or 49.9% are allotted. By suitable adjustments in the funds allocated to agriculture, by marginal adjustments, and altering the techniques of priorities it is quite feasible to increase agricultural production. We must remember that in the First Plan on agricultural development programmes about Rs. 240 crores were allotted whereas the amount allotted in the Second Plan comes to Rs. 341 crores. But some of the States seem to think that unless more funds are allocated no increase beyond 15 percent output of food grains can be expected.

But the revised food grains target of 81.5 million tons by 1960-61, accepted at the recent conferences of State Agriculture Ministers, represents a 25 percent increase over the current level of 65 million tons, as against 15 percent rise laid down in the second plan. This would certainly contribute in stabilising the economy.

The example of China where there seems to have been great buoyancy for agricultural development should inspire us to higher levels of work and enthusiasm. If we want to increase our outputs of agricultural produce certain basic changes in the arts of agriculture should be brought about.

The development of cooperatives has to be stressed. We should not forget the fact that agricultural production can be pushed up by intensive methods.

A net work of cooperative credit societies to offer financial assistance and also better marketing and warehousing facilities as suggested by the Rural Credit Survey Committee can be created. Some more suggestions are also made by other sources—the desirability of government fixing minimum prices for each crop at the beginning of the season and the taking of steps to free agriculturists from loans other than those of cooperatives and to stop the practice of passing of cooperative loans at cheap rates to the money lenders towards repayment of previous loans on higher rates. We are afraid that fixing of minimum price for the crops at the present juncture is not a practical suggestion.

But any revision of targets of agricultural output cannot result in the immediate increase in output. They can be achieved only during the plan period. In the meanwhile the continuous rise of prices, particularly of agricultural prices and food prices has cast a gloom over the feasibility and practicability of implementing the plan. There have been already visible tendencies of inflationary pressures assuming alarming proportions. A deficit finance to the tune of Rs. 390 crores has been resorted to in the first plan period. And already the increasing expenditure on developmental and non-developmental programmes has been revealing itself in higher prices.

Imports of food grains and other measures: The Planning Commission and the Government are fully aware of the seriousness of the situation. Hence we have entered into Trade agreement with Burma for an import of two million tons of rice within the next five years. And also

the agreement signed in Delhi recently for the import of U. S. farm products valued at about Rs. 172 crores during the next three years is going to relieve the economy to a great extent. An amount of 3.5 million metric tons of wheat, 200,000 metric tons of rice, 500,000 bales (480 lb. each) of cotton and six million tons of tobacco planned to be imported during the period should allay the fears. An amount of 60,000 tons of rice is to be imported from China. The Government are also increasing stocks of rice and wheat to pump them in the market or sell them through fair price shops.

The Reserve Bank of India has warned that the scheduled banks should refrain from excessive lending against commodities and should not assist in the speculative holding of stocks. A directive has been issued asking the scheduled banks to restrict advances against stocks of paddy and rice. The latest issue of the Reserve Bank of India bulletin says that advances by the scheduled banks of India during this year against wheat, jowar, bajra and gram were the highest in the past five years. On June 29th last, these advances stood at Rs. 20.62 crores. During July these advances declined sharply but were still about 50 percent larger than in July 1955. The production of food grains, was smaller and their prices rose "sharply" this year. Prices of wheat for example were 27 percent higher in July 1956 as compared with those in July 1955. While prices of jowar, bajra and gram showed increases of about 120 percent. Further we must not overlook the fact of hoarding of food grains in anticipation of a further rise in price by traders and merchants.

It is true that the continued rise in agriculture prices may be partly attributed to their sharp decline in the previous year but this does not mitigate the consequences of the continuous and alarming increases in the prices of agricultural produce, which may be due partly to low production and partly to increased expenditure. The remedy in the long run lies in increased output and the creation of heavy buffer stocks.

Population and food supply : It has been assumed on the eve of the Second Plan that population and food supply were more or less in balance at the existing rate of production and imports. Prof. Belshaw points out that in India a substantial increase in national output has led to a commensurate growth in population, so that though in some respects, conditions of life have improved, large numbers still live on the borderline of existence between life and death. Prof. Belshaw finds no difficulty in refuting the writings of persons like Colin Clark. The Malthusian Dilemma consists merely in the marked tendency of population increase to absorb any increase in national income. It is easy for every one to suggest that the growth of population in India should be controlled. This suggestion seems to ignore the important human attitudes. As human beings cannot be made to act in a desired direction, just to meet the declared objectives of a government, education and cultural pursuits become necessary. Prof. Belshaw rightly points out that if levels of consumption are to rise, national real income must in the living-run grow faster than population. An increase in population will not increase productive power per head of population unless it is duly accompanied by an increase of capital resources and "Economies of scale". In under-developed countries like ours it is necessary to increase progressively the rate of capital formation so that capital per head of population continues to grow and also to ensure that the available capital goes as far as possible for generating incomes. This above thesis of prof. Belshaw only reminds us of our duty of increasing agricultural and industrial production and to increase the tempo of development programmes.

Conclusion : Let us remind ourselves that the increased tempo of development expenditure and the deficit financing envisaged and the deficit of balance of payments anticipated make it imperative to increase the production of agricultural output. The Second Five Year Plan's success depends upon the ability of the economy to bear and check the inflationary pressures that may be generated. This plan is drawn on bold lines and on an investment of Rs. 6200 crores and naturally we must take up the challenge by greater efforts and hard work. "The present genuinely democratic institutions and climate of opinion" can be preserved only by its success. Mr. P.N. Thapar who has returned from an agriculture study tour of China says, "The country must be prepared to tax more and to invest more. But what is vastly more important is that the popular party and the popular leaders must prepare and urge the people to greater and harder work. We must do much more organisational and educative work at the village level than has been done in the past." Mr. Thapar finds that in China huge funds are invested in agriculture. 'They are using all their man-power, the whole nation has been put to work............ The most important reason for higher yields is the superior cultivation practices and the harder work put in by the Chinese peasant."

The keystone of agricultural development in China was the cooperative movement. The number of agricultural cooperatives had increased from only 19 in 1950 to more than one million in May 1956. Some writers view the phenomenal development of the cooperatives in China as a prelude for collectivistic farms. Whatever it might be, we in India can be expected to increase our agricultural produce by at least 25 percent given proper sacrifice and cooperation of the people in our mighty endeavour.

WAREHOUSING

By : **B. A. PATIL**

AGRICULTURAL produce is highly seasonal and uncertain. There is a time-lag in agricultural industry. As nature plays a very important part in the agricultural industry, the agriculturist has very little control over production. He cannot adjust supply to consumption which is continuous throughout the year. Maladjustment of supply and demand causes seasonal fluctuations in prices. There are, therefore, startling fluctuations, both annual and seasonal in the prices and supply of agricultural produce.

The maladjustment between supply and demand and resultant price fluctuations are further heightened by the producer's anxiety to dispose of his crop at the earliest in this country. This arises from his special circumstances, viz., the small scale and lengthy process of agricultural production, poverty, inadequate storage facilities and the need for cash to meet the demands of the creditors, his landlords and to purchase his domestic and agricultural requirements.

Owing to distress conditions, immediately after the harvest, the agriculturist in our country brings his produce for sale to the market to meet his various pressing demands. After the harvest, the primary markets are, therefore, glutted with the produce. This accounts for the well known post-harvest glut in supplies, so common a feature of our agricultural markets. Glut depresses the prices. The producer selling

in a glutted market, therefore, receives a low price for his crop. The agricultural produce being seasonal, its supply has to be regulated and adjusted to demand throughout the year, if a fair price for it is expected. The agriculturist who has no holding capacity is forced to sell the produce at depressed price. Over-production also depresses the prices. The producers suffer. Under-production creates scarcity. Prices go up; as a result consumers are put to hardships. Uncertainty in crop yields also calls for some long period storage to even out the productivity functions and to stabilise to prices.

Even if some agriculturists intend to store the produce to get better price, there are at present no good storage facilities and insurance arrangement against fire and burglary. In certain centres there are storage facilities, but the storage cost is very heavy. Bulk of agricultural produce is sold in villages. The itinerant traders and small merchants purchase the produce from the producers in driblets in villages immediately after harvest. They either store in the shops of big merchants or sell the produce to them or through them to the outside buyers during the season. The moneyed merchants purchase the produce and store it till better prices prevail and reap the benefits of rise in prices. The agriculturist is, therefore, not getting substantial portion of the consumer's rupee. Similarly, the small merchants are not getting the benefits of rise in prices. If the small merchants secure storage facilities and get marketing finance, the aggregate purchasing power of the buyers as a class will be enhanced and there would be competition amongst the buyers. The higher aggregate purchasing power in a market as a whole would raise the prices. Ultimately the benefit would percolate to the agriculturists. But at present as the purchasing power is silted in a few merchants, they dictate their terms to the sellers in the primary producers' markets, where the produec is assembled by the producers and itinerant traders for sale.

One of the important measures to enable the agriculturist to get better price for his produce is the establishment of licensed warehouses whose receipts would form a very convenient and acceptable form of security for obtaining credit.

Warehouse in a broad sense is a godown where goods are stored on their journey from the places of production to the places of manufacture and consumption in such a manner as to serve the needs of primary producers, middlemen, manufacturers and consumers. In the Bombay Warehouses Act, 1947, "warehouse" is defined as "Warehouse means a building or other protected enclosure which is used or may be used for the purpose of storing goods". The warehouse referred to here is a warehouse licensed and controlled by a public authority.

Kinds of Warehouses

There are broadly speaking four kinds of warehouses, viz., (i) private warehouses which are usually maintained by joint stock companies, firms and individuals; (ii) Duty paid public warehouses, which are maintained by the dock authorities or port trust at ports; (iii) Bonded warehouses which are maintained by dock authorities and Government and are generally run under a bond under the control of the custom authorities; (iv) Licensed warehouses which are private warehouses run by cooperative societies or private enterprises, after obtaining licence from Government.

The following are the benefits of a warehouse:

(i) It gives withholding power to the agriculturist to tide over the difficulties and helps him to secure better prices for his produce.

(ii) It gives purchasing power to the traders.

(iii) It tends to cushion the price fluctuations and stabilise prices as it equates supply to demand.

(iv) It facilitates futures trading.

(v) It plays a very important role in implementing the agricultural price policy of the country.

(vi) It obviates the need for unnecessary cross transport.

(viii) Huge wastage which occurs owing to improper storage of agricultural produce will be minimised if warehousing develops on a large scale.

In the United States and Canada, price support programmes are mainly implemented through loan programmes. The U. S. A. enacted as early as in 1916, the U. S. A. Warehouses Act with the object of encouraging proper storage of agricultural produce, of introducing sound business practices and of making warehouse receipt acceptable to the banker as security for the loans. Under this Act public warehouses which could store agricultural produce were licensed and bonded provided they had in charge men of good reputation having some assets.

Warehouses render various subsidiary services as mentioned below:

(i) Sorting and packing the commodities for shipment.

(ii) Cleaning and drying the goods and preparing them for the market.

(iii) Acting as forwarding agents for the exporters of goods.

(iv) Purchasing of goods on behalf of clients.

(v) Collecting and disseminating marketing intelligence.

In this context warehouseman is a person or a firm or a company holding a licence under statute for issuing receipts for goods stored in his warehouse. A warehouseman has to take licence from appropriate authorities to carry on warehousing business. His activities are subject to regulation, control and supervision of the prescribed authorities appointed by Government. He has certain obligations such as to take care of goods in his custody, to keep the warehouse in good condition, to store in his warehouse such goods which are not contaminated or infected by worms and pests and which are not likely to cause damage to other goods stored in the warehouse and to maintain proper accounts and records relating to transaction of warehousing.

Warehouseman issues warehouse receipts to the depositors of goods. Warehouse receipt means a receipt in the form prescribed, issued by the warehouseman to a depositor depositing goods in a warehouse. The depositor according to the Bombay Warehouses Act, 1947 means "a person or a firm which tenders goods to the warehouseman for storing in his warehouse and includes any person who lawfully holds the receipt issued by the warehouseman in respect of the goods and derives title to it by endorsement or transfer from the depositor or his legal transferer." Goods which are deposited in the warehouses are defined in the warehousing legislation. The broad features of warehouse receipt as stated by Haring are as under:

(i) A warehouse receipt is made assignable if it runs to order.

(ii) A warehouse receipt is made fully negotiable except in cases where the receipt falls into improper hands, in which event title does not pass.

(iii) Identification of the document with goods it represents is secured.

(iv) Goods in the hands of warehouseman are made unattachable. Every receipt defines the nature and the extent of the warehouseman's lien on the goods and his liability.

(v) Every receipt makes a provision for relieving the endorser from guaranteeing the integrity of the warehouseman or

performance of obligations of previous endorsers.

In this country the question of warehousing was investigated by various committees and commissions. The importance of establishment of warehouses was greatly emphasized by the Royal Agricultural Commission. The Banking Enquiry Committee, the Marketing Sub-Committee, the Agricultural Finance Sub-Committee, and the Co-operative Planning Committee also urged the establishment of warehouses. The Reserve Bank of India in a circular letter, addressed to all State Governments in November, 1944 urged the passing of a Warehouse Act. The recommendations of the Rural Banking Enquiry Committee and Planning Commission in respect of establishment of warehouses are of special interest. A model bill on which the State Legislation could be based was circulated by the Reserve Bank of India. In some of the States, viz., Travancore, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras, the necessary legislation has been passed. In May, 1952 the Reserve Bank drew up a comprehensive questionnaire to assess the opinion of all concerned in establishment of licensed warehouses, in particular the reactions of State Governments in respect of the recommendations of the Rural Banking Enquiry Committee.

In Bombay State the Warehouses Act was passed in the year 1947 and Rules were formed in the year 1949. The Act has been in force in Bombay State since 1949. The following are the salient features of the Act:

(i) Regulation and licensing of warehouses: The Act provides that no person or a firm shall without obtaining a licence carry on the business of the warehouseman. The person or the firm desirous of carrying business as a warehouseman shall have to obtain a licence from the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies of the district concerned. Licence fees of Rs. 50/- for a warehouse having a storage capacity of 25,000 C. Ft. and Rs. 50/- for every additional 25,000 C. Ft. storage capacity or a fraction of it, are required to be paid to Government. Every warehouseman shall have to maintain net asset to the extent of at least Rs. 5/- per 100 C. Ft. storage capacity of the licensed warehouse.

(ii) Duties of Warehouseman: Every warehouseman shall have to take care of goods in his custody. The warehouse requires to be damp proof and rat proof. The goods stored in the warehouses have to be arranged and stored in such a manner as to render stock taking and verification accurately and effectively. The stacks shall have not to be constructed touching the stalls. Space of about 2 Ft. shall have to be left around each stack. The stack shall not ordinarily exceed 15′×15′ in dimensions and shall not be more than 15 bags in height. The container or the stacks shall bear the name of the depositor together with a distinct mark, if any, in bold letters. Goods of different classes or grades are required to be stacked separately. Every warehouseman has to maintain records and account books in respect of his transactions. The goods stored in the warehouses are to be insured against loss or damage for fire, flood, theft or any other accidents. The warehouseman has to recover the charges for the services as per the schedules of the charges approved by the Assistant Registrar from time to time. The warehouseman has to conduct his business as per the provisions of the Act and Rules.

(iii) Negotiations of warehouse receipts: The warehouse receipts are treated as negotiable instruments under Section 28 of the Bombay Warehouse Act, 1947. If a warehouseman issues a non-negotiable receipt, the receipt requires to be marked in the words 'not negotiable'.

The Co-operative Societies which are working as licensed warehouses are allowed to advance loans against the warehouse receipts. This is a special concession given to cooperative societies.

In Bombay State, 5 Co-operative Societies and 2 Market Committees have taken warehouse licences. The progress achieved is negligible. The main causes for this are -(i) The Act is an enabling piece of legislation. Unless private enterprise and Cooperative Societies come forward to set up warehouses, it is not possible to achieve progress; (ii) Control and rationing; (iii) Subsistence farming undertaken by large number of the agriculturists. Majority of them do not produce enough even for their own needs. They are in the need of ready cash, and on the small produce that they have, they cannot afford to accept only part payment and defer the rest in the hope of getting better prices; (iv) Lack of adequate funds for construction of warehouses; (v) Banks' reluctance to negotiate receipts; (vi) High cost of warehousing not commensurate with the rise in price; (vii) Prevalence of sellers' markets; (viii) Ignorance of the producers.

The Committee of Direction of the All India Rural Credit Survey investigated thoroughly the question of establishment of warehouses and recommended the establishment of National Cooperative Development and Warehousing Board and All India Warehousing Corporation by a statute. It also made various other recommendations necessary or incidental to carry warehousing activities.

After discussing the recommendations at various levels, Government of India accepted most of the recommendations and passed the Agricultural Produce Development and Warehousing Corporations Act, 1956. The Act is brought into force from 1st August, 1956.

Salient features of the Act are as under:

(i) Establishment of the National Cooperative Development and Warehousing Board. The Board is a body corporate with a power to acquire, build and dispose of property to contract, to sue and to be sued.

(ii) The Board consists of ten members representing Central Government, the Chairman of the Forward Markets Commission, one representative of the Reserve Bank, one representative of the State Bank and nine non-official members nominated by the Central Government. The Board is thus a nominated one. The Board has its Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

(iii) The functions of the Board, broadly, are – to plan and promote programmes for the production, processing, marketing and storage, warehousing, export and import of agricultural produce through a cooperative society or warehousing corporation.

(iv) The Central Government after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf pays to the Board a non-recurring grant of 5 crores of rupees and a recurring grant in each year of a sum of 5 crores of rupees during the period of five years from the commencement of this Act. After the expiry of the said period of five years, Government may give such amount from time to time as it deems necessary to enable the Board to perform its functions under the Act.

(v) The Board has to maintain two separate funds, viz., (i) the National Cooperative Development Fund and (ii) the National Warehousing Development Fund.

(vi) Establishment of a Central Warehousing Corporation with its head office at New Delhi by the Central Government. Its authorised share capital should be twenty crores. The share capital is to be

contributed by the Board, by the State Bank, other scheduled banks, cooperative societies, insurance companies and recognised associations. The shares of the Corporation are to be guaranteed by the Central Government as to the re-payment of principle and payment of annual dividend.

The management of the Central Warehousing Corporation vests in a Board of Directors.

(vii) The functions of the Central Warehousing Corporation are :

(a) to acquire and build godowns and warehouses at such suitable places in India as it thinks fit ;

(b) to run warehouses for the storage of agricultural produce, seeds, manures, fertilisers and agricultural implements offered by individuals, cooperative societies and other institutions ;

(c) to arrange for the facilities for the transport of agricultural produce to and from warehouses ;

(d) to subscribe to the share capital of the State Warehousing Corporation ;

(e) to act as agent of the Board or of the Government for the purposes of the purchase, sale, storage and distribution of agricultural produce, seeds, manures and fertilisers and agricultural implements.

(viii) (1) The State Government is empowered to establish its own warehousing corporation, with the approval of the Central Warehousing Corporation.

(2) The share capital of the State Warehousing Corporation shall be such sum not exceeding 2 crores of rupees.

(3) The share capital is to be contributed by the State Warehousing Corporation and State Government in equal proportion.

(4) The management of the State Warehousing Corporation vests in the nominated board.

(ix) The main functions of a State Warehousing Company include the acquiring and building of godowns at places other than those earmarked for the All India Warehousing Corporation ; running of licensed warehouses ; doing 'distribution' work ; and subscribing to the share capital of cooperative societies concerned with storage or warehousing as their primary function or as one of their primary functions.

(x) While a State Warehousing Company would ordinarily aim at having its own godowns and warehouses upto the district and sub-divisional levels, cooperative warehouses should be established in the smaller towns and the taluka head-quarters and at other important marketing centres in the semi-urban and rural areas. This programme can then be linked to the bigger villages by encouraging cooperatives in such villages to build godowns, seed-stores, etc., in exercise of their multipurpose functions.

The State has to enact its Warehousing Act to encourage establishment of independent warehouses and to make provision for their proper supervision and control.

The first Board is recently nominated by the Government. The programme in the Second Five Year Plan is as under :

(i) Establishment of 100 warehouses each having a storage accommodation of 10,000 to 20,000 tons or more tons ;

(ii) Establishment of warehouses in 250 important trading centres by the State Warehousing Corporations;

(iii) Construction of 1500 godowns for marketing societies and 4000 godowns for large sized societies. The godowns of the large sized societies will be used not only for supplying seeds, fertilisers and other articles required for agricultural production but also for storing the produce of cultivators.

The total storage capacity of existing warehouses and godowns run by the cooperative societies and those proposed to

be constructed under the Plan would be of the order of about 4 million tons.

The question relating to warehousing was discussed in the 2nd Conference of State Ministers on Cooperation held at Mussoorie from 1st to 3rd July, 1956. The Conference has made the following recommendations :

(i) Very early steps should be taken by every State Government to set up the State Warehousing Corporations under the "Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956."

(ii) The Central Warehousing Corporation should also be set up immediately by the Government of India and 22 warehouses at the places referred to in Appendix III be established by the Central Warehousing Corporation during the current year.

(iii) The States where such legislation has not already been enacted should immediately enact necessary legislation on the lines of the model Bill already circulated by Government of India for the licensing of warehouses in order to make the warehouseman's receipt a negotiable document.

(iv) A phased programme for starting warehouses at suitable centres in the States should be drawn up by the State Governments and intimated to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. If new sites or new buildings cannot be constructed in time, a start can be made in hired godowns.

The Central Government has issued instructions to the State Governments to implement the recommendations. Warehousing holds great potentialities for removal of many ills but it should not be regarded as "over simple panacea".

In countries like the United States of America and Canada, warehousing has made a great progress but we should not forget that the Indian conditions are not identical to those in America. In America and Canada agriculture is carried on a large scale basis. Marketable surpluses are huge. Percentage of literacy is very high. Warehousing activities have become an integral part of agricultural price policies. Most price support loans are made by the lending agencies approved by the Commodity Credit Corporation, the C.C.C. agreeing to take over the loan from the lending agency if requested. Such loans are backed by warehouse receipts. Price support loans are "non-recourse". The lending agencies have no fear of losing their money advanced against warehouses' receipts in the event of steep fall in prices.

Storage programme can effectively even out the variations in prices due to fluctuation in the supply of a commodity assuming that the demand for the commodity does not materially change. The assumption on many occasions may not come true. Mr. Jeoffrey Shepherd observed, "A storage programme cannot raise long time price levels. .... It is obviously the first objective .... A storage programme clearly cannot increase farm prices over a period of years. What goes into storage must eventually come out, and when it comes out, it will depress prices about as much as it raised them when it went in."

From the above remarks of an eminent economist, it will be clear that the success of warehousing even in countries like the United States of America and Canada is limited.

In our country there are special problems which may hinder the progress of warehousing,

(i) Unlike the farmers in the United States of America and Canada, the farmers in our country are small holders. Subsistence economy prevails in large part of our country. The marketable surplus is obviously very small. It may not be worthwhile for the small farmers to take their produce to the warehouses all the

way from their villages and avail of the benefits of warehousing. Bulk of the produce is sold in villages. The producers are likely to sell their produce at their next doors to the itinerant traders. Of course, if cooperative marketing is developed and credit is linked up with marketing effectively, small quantity of agricultural produce of scattered agriculturists can be collected, pooled and deposited in the warehouses.

(ii) Occurrence of natural calamities like failure or excessive rainfalls, floods and cyclones, pests and diseases is not uncommon in our country. Such calamities damage the crops. As a result, the marketable surplus will not be large. In famine and scarcity areas and in non-monetised pockets the farmers have very little for sale.

(iii) Prices of foodgrains normally rise after the marketing season is over but sometimes the prices go down if early monsoons are good and timely as the producers rush to unhoard their stock for sale. After the end of rainy season transport conditions become easy and normal supplies from rural areas become possible. Prices usually show declining trends. This also synchronises with the harvesting period of the kharif crop. Marketing prices fall sometimes steeply but subsequently revive. Prices during pre-harvest period are in certain years unpredictable, being influenced by the prospects of coming harvest.

(iv) In the case of internationally traded commodities, domestic prices are linked up with world prices. Export and import policies play a very important role in determination of prices of such commodities as alluded already.

(v) Agricultural commodities when compared to industrial products cannot last long both in quality and quantity. Durables may take time for their deterioration. While perishables like fruits, vegetables and dairy products quickly deteriorate and perish. So far perishables are concerned, cold storage facilities are to be built. Cold storages are more economical in consuming centres than in producing areas. If the cold storage plant is erected in rural areas, special types of wagons are necessary to transport the perishables from producing areas to consuming centres. The produce to be stored should also be large and its production should be continuous. Running cost in the rural areas will be relatively high. Cost of full fledged cold storage is estimated at Rs. 5 lakhs. With regard to durables, most of the commodities cannot last long. Each commodity has its own peculiar characteristic. Chillies lose weight with the lapse of time. Groundnuts get wet in monsoon but deteriorate in quality. There would be acid formation. When the seeds deteriorate in quality, they fetch less price. Cotton and gur after lapse of certain time, fetch relatively less price. Cotton cannot be stored easily unless it is ginned and pressed. Storage of gur is costly. The problem of infestation begins from field itself, when the grain is about to be matured or is about to be harvested. Due to infestation, and climate grams deteriorate in quality. If the produce stored is not disposed of in time, it may not fetch good price owing to deterioration in quality.

(vi) Cost of warehousing includes rent, handling charges, interest, deterioration, waste, driage, insurance charges, etc. If the cost of warehousing is higher than the rise in price and is not commensurate with the troubles taken by the agriculturists, they will not be tempted to deposit their produce in warehouses.

(vii) Unless the bankers advance loans against warehouse receipts freely, warehousing business is not likely to progress.

(viii) Warehouse receipts are papers having no intrinsic value unless the lenders

are quite sure that they are backed by tangible assets lying in the warehouses. They will not advance their funds against warehouse receipts which are of doubtful nature. The management of warehouses should be so efficient as to ensure the confidence of the lenders. The warehouseman should necessarily be a man of great integrity and honesty.

(ix) For successful working of warehouses, stability in agricultural prices is necessary. Warehousing stands to stabilise prices in the short term but for the successful working of warehouses, prices themselves should be steady.

(x) The warehouse receipt should have an unrestricted negotiability. The 'holder in due course' of the warehouse receipt should receive the value of the instrument.

(xi) Agricultural commodities are heterogeneous. Grading is most essential for the successful working of the warehouses. Bulk storage for foodgrains is less costly. Grading is a necessary condition precedent to bulk storage. In order to facilitate grading, grade specifications as for fair Average Qualities of different commodities need to be fixed. The grading of commodities may be done on FAQ basis. This minimises the expenditure and troubles when compared with the grading Agmark.

(xii) Cost of warehousing should be very low so that small agriculturists should avail of the benefits of warehousing.

(xiii) Transport arrangements by rail and road for transporting the stored produce from the warehouse to the consuming centres as and when required are to be made well in advance and in an orderly manner. Irregularities in transport create glut and scarcity in the consuming markets and in consequence prices fluctuate.

Warehousing programme as envisaged in the Second Five Year Plan has a vital bearing on stabilisation of prices, on securing better prices to the cultivators and on the development of institutional credit on cooperative basis. Warehousing is also expected to play a very important role in buffer stock operations undertaken by Government. The programme of marketing needs to be fully coordinated with that of warehousing. The integrated credit system recommended by the Rural Credit Survey Committee includes linking of credit with marketing, development of warehousing, processing etc. Warehousing is an integral part of the over-all Plan and it is to play a very important role in the rural economy of our country.

We are still quite new in this line. Storage programmes in the United States of America have created problems of surplus stock. Human material is a very important factor in making warehousing a success. Trained and efficient personnel are most essential. Construction of buildings on proper lines is also an important problem. Bearing in mind all the difficulties mentioned above, we have to proceed with this new venture with great caution, care and in businesslike way. Government can purchase the grains deposited in warehouses under the price support programmes, Preference deserves to be given in allotment of export quota for the produce stored in the warehouses. Warehousemen can act as collecting agents for collecting the dues of the cooperative societies.

NOTICE

1. Subscribers are requested to quote their subscription number when writing to this office and remitting their subscriptions.
2. Remittance by cheques on outside Banks in India should cover additional cashing charges of 8 annas.
3. Specimen copies are supplied on payment of 12 annas.
4. A limited number of back volumes of the journal are also available. Bound volumes I & II (together) Rs. 14/- and other volumes Rs. 12/- each. Postage and packing extra.
5. Complaint against non-receipt of the journal will not be entertained if made later than a month.
6. Contributions on rural topics particularly Planning and Community Projects, are invited for publication in "Rural India."

Manager, RURAL INDIA

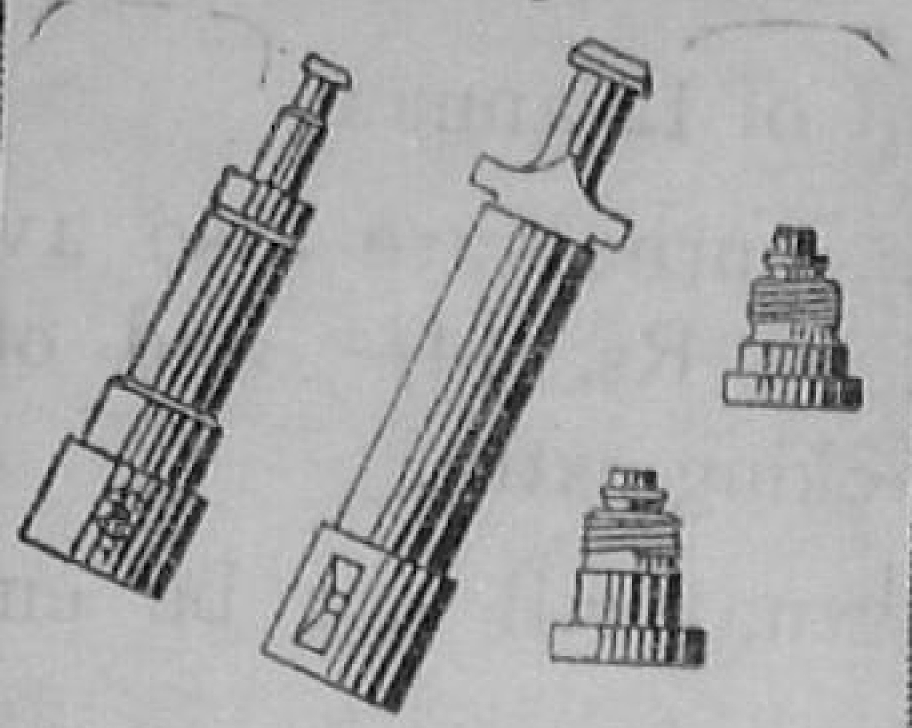
Practical And Authentic Literature
on Planning and Rural Reconstruction
Valuable asset for Libraries, Institutions & Workers.

	Price
(1) Bound Volumes of "Rural India" from 1938 to 1955 (XVIII in all)	Rs. 212—0-0
(2) Loose Copies " " " " "	" 148—0-0
(3) Food Production Special Number of "Rural India"	" 2—8-0
(4) Why All-India Food Production Conference? by G. K. Puranik	" 0-12-0
(5) The Living Wage Scheme of Village Reconstruction by G. K. Puranik	" 0—8-0
(6) अखिल भारतीय अन्नोत्पादन परिषद लेखक : गोपाळ कृष्ण पुराणिक	0-12-0

Available from :—

The Manager,
"RURAL INDIA"
Ishwardas Mansions, Nana Chowk,
BOMBAY-7.

MICO
LICENCE BOSCH
DIESEL FUEL
INJECTION EQUIPMENT



ELEMENTS & DELIVERY
VALVES FOR INJECTION PUMPS.

Manufactured By:
MOTOR INDUSTRIES CO., LTD.,
P.O. Box 93, Bangalore-1.
Bombay, 2 • 41, Queen's Road.
Calcutta, 16 • 77B, Park Street.
Madras, 2 • 1/155, Mount Road.
New Delhi, 1 • Ghaziabad Engineering Co., Ltd., 44, Queensway.

P.S.

WANTED

FOR

Adarsh Vidyalaya

(Recognised High School)

Tehsil Pohri, District Shivpuri, C. P.

(i) A graduate of Agriculture to teach Matric classes : Salary Rs. 125 p.m. in the grade of Rs. 125-5-200.

(ii) A qualified Spinning and Weaving Master. Salary Rs. 75 p. m.

Apply with full particulars to :

The Secretary,
ADARSH SEVA SANGHA,
P. O. Pohri, (Dt. Shivpuri),
Madhya Pradesh.

MYSORE TRANSFORMERS

1. Low Magnetic and Current Loadings.
2. Robust Mechanical Construction.
3. Every Modern Feature Incorporated.
4. Inspection by Trained and Qualified Staff at Every Stage of Construction.
5. Every Unit Tested Fully.
6. Guarantee of Free Service for the First Year of Operation.
7. All Units to B. S. Specifications.
8. Any Special Requirements or Design Changes Can Be Incorporated On Demand.

We also make Transmission Line Equipment, Survey Instruments, Bolts and Nuts, Bakelite and Plastic Ware, Motors and Switch Gear. We have special departments for rewinding Electric Motors, Galvanizing, Electroplating, Metal Pressing, Iron, Brass and Gunmetal casting.

UNITS UP TO
5,000 K. V. A.
33 K. V.

Enquiries Solicited

THE GOVERNMENT ELECTRIC FACTORY

Mysore Road, Bangalore-2